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ABSTRACT

This report discusses the current status of school finance and singles out trends affecting the efforts of professional teachers' organizations to secure adequate funds for education. The document also contains employment and salary data on teachers at the primary, secondary, and higher education levels. Information on expenditures includes Federal, State, and local expenditures and revenue efforts. (A related document is ED 051 588.) (Author/MLF)

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FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL FINANCE
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

1972

EA 004 439

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FOREWORD

THIS IS A REPORT on the current status of school finance and the trends affecting the efforts of the organized teaching profession to secure adequate funds for public education. It is the ninth annual report of the Committee on Educational Finance to the profession assembled in annual convention.

School year 1971-72 was one of financial confusion and crisis. Before the schools opened in September, two events occurred that created an atmosphere of uncertainty among school districts across the country. First, President Nixon announced the wage-price freeze that placed all teachers' pay raises in jeopardy. The subsequent confusion and conflicting rulings pertaining to salaries continued for several months before teachers received equitable treatment under their contractual agreements. The second major event was the decision of the California Supreme Court in the case of *Serrano v. Priest*. This decision and subsequent ones in Arizona, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Texas are reshaping the traditional methods of financing public schools, and precipitating a long overdue overhaul of local property taxes. It is now time for state legislatures to respond to the call for fiscal reform recommended by the several committees and commissions which have studied school finance problems.

The financial crisis was not confined to two issues. Soon after schools opened in September the NEA Research Division surveyed 103 school systems, including all those enrolling 50,000 pupils or more, to determine the extent to which financial cutbacks affected the schools. Of the 63 systems responding, 41 reported financially induced cutbacks and 13 reported "hold the line" budgets. The results of these actions included elimination of teaching positions, reductions in specialized staff, cuts in educational programs, larger class size, and shortened school terms.

Fall enrollment in public schools was 46,168,540, an increase of 275,000 or 0.5 percent, nearly all of which was in secondary schools where classes are smaller, thereby increasing both the number of staff required and the cost of instruction. Average daily membership for the second consecutive year increased less than 1 percent. The number of classroom teachers increased 1.3 percent to 2,098,623, and total instructional staff went up 1.4 percent to 2,328,285.

In terms of total expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, a 1971-72 increase of 7.1 percent was considerably smaller than the 11.5 percent increase for the preceding year. Current expenditures showed an equally dramatic cutback from a 12.8 percent increase registered in 1970-71 to a 7.4 percent increase in 1971-72. Capital outlay increased slightly from last year, up 3.9 percent, in spite of continued taxpayer resistance to school bond issues. During fiscal year 1970-71, voters approved $1.4 billion of school bonds and defeated $2.0 billion.

Average instructional salaries increased by $448 to $10,146 in 1971-72. This represents less than 70 percent of the prior year's gain of $651. In addition to this contraction of salary increases, a surplus estimated at approximately 103,800 beginning teachers indicates that teachers may expect continued pressure as consumers and as negotiators.

The Committee on Educational Finance of the National Education Association presents this ninth annual report so that the teaching profession may assess the progress in financing public schools and prepare for the tasks ahead. This report is the work of Peter D. Veillette, Staff Associate, under the direction of Jean M. Flanigan, Assistant Director of the Research Division and Staff Contact for the Committee on Educational Finance. Frieda S. Shapiro contributed the section, Review of Court Decisions, and Arthuryne J. Taylor, the section on federal legislation.

Wilbert V. Bolliger, Chairman
Committee on Educational Finance

DIMENSIONS OF FORMAL EDUCATION

IN FALL 1971, 60.5 million pupils were enrolled in the regular schools, public and private, at all grade levels. All full- and part-time workers in the schools were estimated at 6.4 million, 4.0 million of which were teachers, administrators, or other professional staff. The total expenditures of the regular schools are estimated at $83.1 billion for the school year 1971-72.

Pupils

Enrollment in the regular schools totaled 47.5 million in 1961. By fall 1971, enrollment increased by 13.0 million, or 27.4 percent, to 60.5 million. Total enrollment is expected to rise by 1.5 million, or 2.5 percent, to 62.0 million by fall 1976.

In the past 10 years the largest percentage gains in enrollment have been in higher education and in the public sector as shown in Table 1.

Enrollments in the public institutions of higher education have more than doubled, increasing 164.0 percent from fall 1961 to fall 1971. The largest increase in numbers enrolled has been in the public elementary and secondary schools where enrollments climbed 8.7 million from 37.5 million in fall 1961 to 46.2 million by fall 1971.

The enrollments cited above are mainly those in the regular school programs leading to diplomas or degrees. Hence, the figures understate the involvement of the total population in education and work-related training and retraining. These include nursery school and some Head Start programs, adult education programs, post-high-school sub-collegiate vocational training, Job Corps training, apprentice programs, and inservice training programs for employees. Other types of enrollment not included are those in residential schools for exceptional children, elementary and secondary schools associated with institutions of higher education, and some federally operated schools on reservations and installations. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools and business colleges,

TABLE 2.–POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1960 AND 1971, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1976 (In Thousands)

Age group	July 1960	July 1971	Projections, 1976, Series D
1	2	3	4
Under 5 years	20,364	17,355	20,335
5–17	44,196	52,266	49,530
18–24	16,122	25,701	28,227
25–34	22,911	25,915	32,429
35–44	24,223	25,902	22,997
45–64	36,208	42,545	43,489
65 and over	16,658	20,454	22,228
TOTAL	180,684	206,938	219,235

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Projections of the Population of the United States by Age and Sex 1970 to 2020.* Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 470. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, November, 1971. p. 31.

TABLE 1.–SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 1961 AND 1971, PROJECTIONS AND PERCENTS OF INCREASE

Level	Fall enrollment (in millions)			Percent increase	
	1961	1971	Projections 1976	1961 to 1971	1971 to 1976
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public elementary and secondary	37.5	46.2*	45.5	23.2	−1.5
Private elementary and secondary	5.9	5.5**	5.4	−6.8	−1.8
Public higher education	2.5	6.6**	8.7	164.0	31.8
Private higher education	1.6	2.2**	2.4	37.5	9.1
TOTAL	47.5	60.5	62.0	27.4	2.5

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979-80.* 1970 edition. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971. Table 2.

*NEA Research Division estimate.

**U.S.O.E. projections. Actual data is not available.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL POPULATION OF STATES, 1960 AND 1971 (in thousands)

State and region	April 1, 1960	July 1, 1971	Percent change, 1960 to 1971
1	2	3	4
UNITED STATES	179,323*	206,256	15.0
NEW ENGLAND	10,509	12,022	14.4
Connecticut	2,535	3,081	21.5
Maine	969	1,003	3.5
Massachusetts	5,149	5,758	11.9
New Hampshire	607	762	25.5
Rhode Island	859	960	11.8
Vermont	390	458	17.4
MIDEAST	38,479	42,869	11.4
Delaware	446	558	25.1
District of Columbia	764	741	−3.0
Maryland	3,101	4,000	29.0
New Jersey	6,067	7,300	20.3
New York	16,782	18,391	9.6
Pennsylvania	11,319	11,879	4.9
SOUTHEAST	38,754	44,546	14.9
Alabama	3,267	3,479	6.5
Arkansas	1,786	1,944	8.8
Florida	4,952	7,041	42.2
Georgia	3,943	4,664	18.3
Kentucky	3,038	3,282	8.0
Louisiana	3,257	3,681	13.0
Mississippi	2,178	2,226	2.2
North Carolina	4,556	5,146	12.9
South Carolina	2,383	2,627	10.3
Tennessee	3,567	3,990	11.9
Virginia	3,967	4,714	18.8
West Virginia	1,860	1,752	−5.8
GREAT LAKES	36,225	40,721	12.4
Illinois	10,081	11,196	11.1
Indiana	4,662	5,274	13.1
Michigan	7,823	8,997	15.0
Ohio	9,706	10,778	11.0
Wisconsin	3,952	4,476	13.3
PLAINS	15,394	16,547	7.5
Iowa	2,758	2,852	3.4
Kansas	2,179	2,258	3.6
Minnesota	3,414	3,881	13.7
Missouri	4,320	4,749	9.9
Nebraska	1,411	1,512	7.2
North Dakota	632	625	−1.1
South Dakota	681	670	−1.6
SOUTHWEST	14,161	16,949	19.7
Arizona	1,302	1,849	42.0
New Mexico	951	1,030	8.3
Oklahoma	2,328	2,610	12.1
Texas	9,580	11,460	19.6
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	4,317	5,162	19.6
Colorado	1,754	2,283	30.2
Idaho	667	732	9.7
Montana	675	708	4.9
Utah	891	1,099	23.3
Wyoming	330	340	3.0

TABLE 3.–TOTAL POPULATION OF STATES, 1960 AND 1971 (in thousands) (continued)

state and region	April 1, 1960	July 1, 1971	Percent change, 1960 to 1971
1	2	3	4
FAR WEST	21,482	27,439	27.7
Alaska	226	313	38.5
California	15,717	20,223	28.7
Hawaii	632	789	24.8
Nevada	285	509	77.9
Oregon	1,769	2,158	22.0
Washington	2,853	3,449	20.9

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *United States Census of Population 1960.* PC (1) 1A. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, May 1961. p. 1-16, 1-17.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Provisional Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1971 and July 1, 1970.* Series P-25, No. 468. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, October 5, 1971. p. 2.

*Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

which are not reported as enrollments in regular schools, totaled 1.5 million according to the fall 1970 enrollment survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.[1]

Projected changes in enrollment between fall 1971 and fall 1976 reflect the progress through high school and college of children born in the mid-1950's to early 1960's. Enrollments in public higher education are projected by the U. S. Office of Education to continue their rapid increase with a five-year gain of 31.8 percent. Public elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are expected to decrease by 0.7 million, or 1.5 percent, by fall 1976 with a loss of 3.8 million forecast for elementary grades and a gain of 3.1 million for secondary grades.

The enrollment forecast for the mid-1970's may exceed current projections because of the increase in kindergarten attendance for 4- and 5-year-olds, and transfer of pupils from private to public schools. Public nursery schools for 3- and 4-year-olds are attracting public support in a renewed wave of interest in early childhood education.

Population

The total population of the United States, including the armed forces overseas, increased 26.3 million from 180,684,000 in July 1960 to 206,938,000 by July 1971. By January 1972 the total population was estimated at 208,056,000 and is expected to reach 219,235,000 (Series D) in 1976 for a total gain of 12.3 million persons in five years. Recent experience is close to the forecasts of the slower growth D series.

The school-age population (5 to 17 years of age) increased 18.3 percent from 44,196,000 in July 1960 to 52,266,000 in July 1971. By 1976 the population 5-17 is expected to decline 5.2 percent according to the D series of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The population of college age (18 to 24 years of age), which increased 59.4 percent from 16,122,000 in July 1960 to 25,701,000 in July 1971, is projected to increase a moderate 9.8 percent to 28,227,000 by 1976.

The population under 5 years of age—the preschool age group—declined from 20,364,000 in July 1960 to 17,355,000 in July 1971. The Census projects that this age group will increase to 20,335,000 (Series D) by 1976. A summary of the population by age groups is shown in Table 2. The actual annual number of births is running close to the D series.

Table 3 shows by state the resident population (not including armed forces overseas) for 1960 and 1971. State-by-state population projections are not available from the Bureau of the Census.

For purposes of economic analysis, regional and state projections of populations for 1980 and 1990 were prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (Table 4). Regions of higher than U. S. total population growth through 1990 are New England and the Far West. Regions of low growth are the Mideast, Plains, Southeast, and Rocky Mountain.

Table 5 shows the estimates of births for the years ending June 30 since World War II and the projections of births to 1976. In 1965, the number of births fell below the 4 million mark for the first time since 1953. Births continued to decrease until 1969 when the number born increased. Recent monthly figures indicate a sharp decrease in number of births. It is likely that the number of births

TABLE 4.–POPULATION BY STATE AND REGION, FOR SELECTED YEARS

State and region	Thousands of persons			Percent change		Percent of United States	
	1969	1980	1990	1950-69	1969-90	1969	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES	201,877	234,208	269,759	33	34	100.00	100.00
NEW ENGLAND	11,759	13,896	16,138	26	37	5.82	5.98
Maine	992	1,136	1,297	8	31	.49	.48
New Hampshire	727	857	992	37	36	.36	.37
Vermont	439	513	586	16	33	.22	.22
Massachusetts	5,654	6,649	7,710	21	36	2.80	2.86
Rhode Island	935	1,086	1,240	19	33	.46	.46
Connecticut	3,012	3,654	4,313	49	43	1.49	1.60
MIDEAST	42,195	48,573	55,294	25	31	20.90	20.50
New York	18,120	20,918	23,848	22	32	8.97	8.84
New Jersey	7,129	8,116	9,362	46	31	3.53	3.47
Pennsylvania	11,754	13,455	14,937	12	27	5.82	5.54
Delaware	543	665	784	69	44	.27	.29
Maryland	3,886	4,683	5,607	65	44	1.92	2.08
District of Columbia	763	757	757	−5	−1	.38	.28
GREAT LAKES	40,006	46,578	53,644	31	34	19.82	19.89
Michigan	8,803	10,366	12,046	37	37	4.36	4.47
Ohio	10,598	12,589	14,607	33	38	5.25	5.41
Indiana	5,157	6,039	7,038	30	36	2.55	2.61
Illinois	11,063	12,588	14,279	27	29	5.48	5.29
Wisconsin	4,385	4,996	5,675	28	29	2.17	2.10
PLAINS	16,225	18,174	20,269	15	25	8.04	7.51
Minnesota	3,764	4,351	4,995	26	33	1.86	1.85
Iowa	2,812	3,016	3,317	7	18	1.39	1.23
Missouri	4,646	5,523	6,245	17	34	2.30	2.32
North Dakota	620	633	648	0	5	.31	.24
South Dakota	666	673	692	2	4	.33	.26
Nebraska	1,472	1,608	1,737	11	18	.73	.64
Kansas	2,245	2,370	2,635	17	17	1.11	.98
SOUTHEAST	43,594	49,887	57,093	29	31	21.59	21.16
Virginia	4,632	5,503	6,422	40	39	2.29	2.38
West Virginia	1,746	1,903	2,018	−13	16	.86	.75
Kentucky	3,202	3,491	3,951	9	23	1.59	1.46
Tennessee	3,905	4,553	5,288	18	35	1.93	1.96
North Carolina	5,051	5,713	6,431	24	27	2.50	2.38
South Carolina	2,578	2,914	3,278	22	27	1.28	1.22
Georgia	4,570	5,335	6,231	32	36	2.26	2.31
Florida	6,683	8,198	9,914	138	48	3.31	3.68
Alabama	3,445	3,758	4,176	13	21	1.71	1.55
Mississippi	2,231	2,379	2,580	3	16	1.11	.96
Louisiana	3,632	4,053	4,518	35	24	1.80	1.67
Arkansas	1,919	2,085	2,286	1	19	.95	.85
SOUTHWEST	16,385	18,952	21,931	43	34	8.12	8.13
Oklahoma	2,539	2,810	3,173	14	25	1.26	1.18
Texas	11,090	12,886	14,961	43	35	5.49	5.55
New Mexico	1,008	1 120	1,225	46	22	.50	.45
Arizona	1,748	2,136	2,571	131	47	.87	.95
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	4,953	5.630	6,638	42	29	2.45	2.36
Montana	694	720	751	17	8	.34	.28
Idaho	708	736	784	20	11	.35	.29
Wyoming	329	360	391	13	19	.16	.14
Colorado	2,174	2,583	3,029	64	39	1.08	1.12
Utah	1,048	1,231	1,414	51	35	.52	.52
FAR WEST	25,723	31,273	37,573	74	46	12.74	13.93
Washington	3,354	3,909	4,519	41	35	1.66	1.68
Oregon	2,067	2,442	2,794	35	35	1.02	1.04
Nevada	488	671	909	201	86	.24	.34
California	19,814	24,251	29,351	86	48	9.81	10.88
Alaska	297	359	418	120	41	.15	.16
Hawaii	749	886	1,031	48	39	.37	.38

SOURCE: *Survey of Current Business* 52:34; April 1972.

TABLE 5.–ESTIMATES OF BIRTHS (in thousands) FOR 1946-1971 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1976

Year ending June 30	Estimated number	Series D projection	Series E projection
1	2	3	4
1946	2,873	...	...
1947	3,948	...	...
1948	3,658	...	...
1949	3,660	...	...
1950	3,638	...	...
1951	3,771	...	...
1952	3,859	...	...
1953	3,951	...	...
1954	4,045	...	...
1955	4,119	...	...
1956	4,167	...	...
1957	4,312	...	...
1958	4,313	...	...
1959	4,298	...	...
1960	4,279	...	...
1961	4,350	...	...
1962	4,259	...	...
1963	4,185	...	...
1964	4,119	...	...
1965	3,940	...	...
1966	3,716	...	...
1967	3,608	...	...
1968	3,520	...	...
1969	3,567	...	...
1970	3,668	...	...
1971	3,732	...	...
1972	...	3,884	3,771
1973	...	4,012	3,837
1974	...	4,143	3,906
1975	...	4,275	3,977
1976	...	4,405	4,047

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1940 to 1970.* Series P-25, No. 442. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, March 20, 1970. p. 9.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Projections of the Population of the United States by Age and Sex: 1970 to 2020.* Series P-25, No. 470 Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, November, 1971. p. 12

for the 12 months ending in June 1972, will be below the Series E projections.

Stable Migration

U.S. Bureau of the Census studies of migration since 1948 show that the annual variation in the rate has been small, ranging between 18.3 and 21.0 percent. From March 1969 to March 1970, 18.4 percent of the total population moved. The migration rates shown in Table 6 indicate low levels of migration for all but the youngest segment of the elementary- and secondary-school age groups and a rather high rate for the college and young adult group.

Illiteracy

The illiteracy rate in the United States was reduced by more than 50 percent during the decade ending in 1969. In 1959 about 1 person in 45 was illiterate. By 1969 this ratio was reduced to 1 in 100. Numerically, this resulted in a reduction from 2.6 million to 1.4 million persons classified as illiterate, that is, unable to read and write a simple statement in English or any other language. To a great extent this reduction in illiteracy is due to the replacement of persons over 64 years old with a relatively high illiteracy rate, by persons in the 14 to 64 year age group who have completed more years of school. See Table 7.

Propensity To Attend School

In October 1971, more than 99 percent of the school-age population age 7 to 13 years were enrolled in public or private regular schools. Table 8 shows the trend in the enrollment ratios of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Over the years since 1950 the greatest enrollment gains have been made in the youngest and oldest age groups:

Enrollment of 5- and 6-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school increased from 74.4 percent of the population in 1950 to 91.6 percent in 1971.

Enrollment of 7- to 13-year-olds increased from 98.7 percent in 1950 to 99.1 percent in 1971.

Enrollment of 14- to 17-year-olds increased from 83.3 percent in 1950 to 94.5 percent in 1971.

TABLE 6.–MIGRATION RATES, MARCH 1969 TO MARCH 1970, BY AGE GROUP

Age group (years)	Total	Same county	Different county	
			Same state	Different state
1	2	3	4	5
5 and 6	21.4	13.0	3.7	4.7
7 to 13	15.8	9.8	2.6	3.4
14 to 17	13.8	8.8	2.0	3.0
18 to 19	24.1	15.6	4.1	4.3
20 to 24	41.8	25.7	7.4	8.7
All ages	18.4	11.7	3.1	3.6

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1969 to March 1970.* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 210. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, January 15, 1971. p. 11.

Enrollment of 18- and 19-year-olds increased from 29.4 percent in 1950 to 49.2 percent in 1971.

The number of youth 5-17 years old not enrolled in school has decreased in recent years despite an increase in the population of the age group. In 1960, 2,752,000 youth 5-17 in a population of 44,189,000 were not enrolled in school. By 1965, 2,426,000 youth in a population of 49,995,000 were not enrolled. In October 1971, an estimated 1,759,000 youth in the 5-17 population of 52,545,000 were not enrolled. Of the number not in school, 625,000 were 5 to 6 years old, 251,000 were 7 to 13 years old, and 883,000 were 14 to 17 years old.

If the enrollment-population ratio for the youngest and oldest segments of the school-age group had been at 99.1 percent in fall 1971, school enrollment would have been larger by an estimated 1.3 million pupils—558,000 more 5- and 6-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school and 739,000 more 14- to 17-year-olds.

There is an accumulation of young adults in the population who have left school prior to high-school graduation. The Bureau of the Census has estimated that 4,753,000 young adults 14 to 24 years of age were not high-school graduates and were not enrolled in school in 1971. Many of these young adults could return to school to complete high school.

TABLE 8.—PERCENT OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION ENROLLED IN REGULAR SCHOOLS, OCTOBER 1950 TO OCTOBER 1971

Year	Age groups						
	3-4	5-6	7-13	14-17	18-19	20-21	22-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950	NA	74.4	98.7	83.3	29.4	(—— 9.0 ——)	
1960	NA	80.7	99.5	90.3	38.4	(—— 13.1 ——)	
1964	9.5	83.7	99.0	93.1	41.6	26.3	9.9
1965	10.6	84.9	99.4	93.2	46.3	27.6	13.2
1966	12.5	85.8	99.3	93.7	47.2	29.9	13.2
1967	14.2	87.4	99.3	93.7	47.6	33.3	13.6
1968	15.7	87.6	99.1	94.2	50.4	31.2	13.8
1969	16.1	88.4	99.2	94.0	50.2	34.1	15.4
1970	20.5	89.5	99.2	94.1	47.7	31.9	14.9
1971	21.2	91.6	99.1	94.5	49.2	32.2	15.4

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *School Enrollment: October 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970.* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 167, 190, 206, and 222. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *School Enrollment in the United States: 1971.* (Advance data) Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 234. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, March 1972.

*Figures for years prior to 1964 did not include pupils enrolled in nursery school.

TABLE 7.—PERCENT ILLITERATE OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: NOVEMBER 1969

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and race	Both sexes	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
ALL RACES			
Total, 14 years and over	1.0	1.1	1.0
14 and 15 years	0.3	0.3	0.2
16 to 24 years	0.3	0.3	0.2
25 to 44 years	0.5	0.5	0.5
45 to 64 years	1.1	1.3	0.9
65 years and over	3.5	3.4	3.5
WHITE			
Total, 14 years and over	0.7	0.7	0.7
14 and 15 years	0.3	0.4	0.2
16 to 24 years	0.2	0.3	0.2
25 to 44 years	0.4	0.4	0.5
45 to 64 years	0.7	0.8	0.6
65 years and over	2.3	2.1	2.4
NEGRO			
Total, 14 years and over	3.6	4.3	2.9
14 and 15 years	...	...	...
16 to 24 years	0.6	0.8	0.4
25 to 44 years	1.3	2.1	0.6
45 to 64 years	5.5	7.4	4.0
65 years and over	16.7	17.2	16.2

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Illiteracy in the United States: November 1969.* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 217. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, March 10, 1971. p. 2.

College Enrollment

College enrollments, comprising degree and nondegree students, resident and extension, exceeded 8.5 million in fall 1971 according to projections of the U. S. Office of Education. College enrollments have more than doubled since 1961, as shown by the figures in Table 9.

Private Schools

Until the late 1950's, enrollments in private elementary and secondary schools increased proportionately faster than enrollment in the public schools (Table 10). The private-school share of total enrollments rose from 11.0 percent in fall 1951 to 14.9 percent by fall 1959. Since 1959, the percentage has decreased to an estimated 10.4. Between fall 1965 and fall 1971, private elementary-school enrollment (grades K-8) decreased from

TABLE 9.–COLLEGE ENROLLMENT, 1961 to 1971

Fall of school year	College enrollment	Index, 1961 = 100
1	2	3
1961	4,047,000	100
1962	4,404,000	109
1963	4,766,000	118
1964	5,280,000	131
1965	5,921,000	146
1966	6,390,000	158
1967	6,912,000	171
1968	7,572,000	187
1969	7,917,000	196
1970	8,515,153	210

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979-80.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971. p. 22.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968, 1969, 1970.

5,496,000 to 4,252,000, and private high-school enrollment (grades 9-12) decreased from 1,457,000 to 1,126,000.

Enrollment in private colleges and universities has increased only moderately compared with fast growth in the public institutions. The figures below show the trend in the percents that enrollments (for degree credit only) in private institutions are of total enrollments in all institutions of higher education.

	Percentage of total enrollment
Fall 1960	40.1
Fall 1965	33.0
Fall 1970	25.1
Fall 1975 (projected)	26.0

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979-80.* 1970 edition. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971. p. 23.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1970.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, September 1970. p. 62.

Outlook

By fall 1976, the total enrollment at all levels of the regular schools is projected to 62.0 million, a gain of 1.5 million from 60.5 million in fall 1971.

All of the increase to 1976 is expected in the enrollments of institutions of higher education over the five years ahead and most of the increase is projected for the public institutions.

The elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are projected to decrease in both the public and private schools.

If near-maximum enrollment of all segments of the population 5 to 17 years old were achieved by 1976, elementary- and secondary-school enrollments would increase by about 1.2 million. This would mean provision of kindergarten for all 5-year-olds and retention of all teen-agers until at least age 18. In addition, many educators and non-educators are proposing plans for public nursery schools for 3- and 4-year-olds in an effort to equalize educational opportunity for all children.

TABLE 10.–PRIVATE-SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENROLLMENTS

Fall of year	K-8	9-12	K-12
1	2	3	4
1951	11.7	9.0	11.0
1952	11.9	9.3	11.3
1953	12.6	9.2	11.7
1954	12.7	8.8	11.8
1955	13.4	9.8	12.6
1956	13.9	10.2	13.1
1957	15.9	10.0	14.3
1958	15.9	10.5	14.6
1959	16.1	10.9	14.9
1960	15.2	10.1	14.0
1961	14.7	10.4	13.7
1962	14.9	9.4	13.5
1963	15.3	10.1	13.9
1964	15.6	11.0	14.3
1965	15.3	11.2	14.2
1966	14.5	10.3	13.4
1967	14.1	9.4	12.8
1968	12.9	9.6	12.0
1969	12.3	7.9	11.1
1970	12.1	7.9	10.9
1971	11.6	7.4	10.4

SOURCE:

Calculated from reports of the fall enrollment surveys: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Numbers 40, 45, 52, 54, 66, 74, 80, 93, 101, 110, 117, 126, 129, 148, 161, 162, 45, 52, 54, 66, 74, 80, 93, 101, 110, 117, 126, 129, 148, 161, 162, 167, 190, 199, 215, and 234.

FOOTNOTE

[1] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *School Enrollment: October 1970.* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 222. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971. p. 27.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SCHOOLS

ALL FULL- AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES in the regular schools at all levels of education totaled an estimated 6,400,000 in fall 1971, up 3.2 percent from last year's total of 6,200,000. All of this year's gain in school employment is in the public sector where full- and part-time employment increased 3.5 percent from 5,316,000 in fall 1970, to 5,501,000 in fall 1971. Employment in private schools decreased from 940,000 in 1970, to 895,000 in 1971.

On a full-time equivalent basis, education provided an estimated 5.1 million jobs. Employees in the regular schools are 8.0 percent of the employed civilian labor force. These estimates do not account for many workers in the special community programs financed with federal funds from the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity, foundations, and other sources.

The total number of full- and part-time professional workers employed in the regular schools is estimated at 4 million, 75.0 percent of whom are in elementary and secondary schools and 25.0 percent in higher education.

Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers

For the school year 1971-72 the instructional staff—classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and others—is estimated at 2,328,285 on a full-time equivalent basis for public schools and 224,000 for private schools. While the figure for public schools is based on an annual survey of the NEA Research Division[1] the private-school staff is estimated by the U.S. Office of Education partially from bench-mark surveys of previous years.[2]

The number of pupils enrolled per instructional staff member in the public schools decreased from 24.4 in 1961-62 to 19.8 in 1971-72. The pupil-teacher ratio changed as follows: At the elementary level the ratio decreased from 29.4 in 1961-62 to 24.7 in 1971-72; at the secondary level the ratio, which was 22.2 in 1961-62, was 19.0 in 1971-72.

A comparable downtrend in the estimated staff ratios in private schools is reported by the U. S. Office of Education: At the elementary level the estimated ratio dropped from 32.9 in 1961-62 to 28.5 in 1971-72; at the secondary level the ratio dropped from 18.0 to 17.5.

Profile of the Public-School Teacher

In the spring of 1971, the average public-school teacher was 37 years of age; and had taught for 11 years, 8 of which were in the same school system. The elementary-school teacher taught an

TABLE 11.—THE AVERAGE PUBLIC-SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHER, SPRING 1971*

Item	All teachers	Elementary		Secondary		
		Total	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Age (in years)	37	38	39	36	36	37
Years of experience	11	12	12	10	10	10
Years in system of present employment	8	8	8	7	8	7
Average number of pupils taught per day	135	27	26	133	132	135
Classes per day—departmentalized	5	6	6	5	5	5
Salary	$9,209	$8,963	$8,840	$9,474	$9,834	$8,941
Highest degree held						
None	2.6%	3.6%	3.9%	1.6%	2.5%	0.3%
Bachelor's	69.8	78.7	80.4	60.1	53.2	70.4
Master's	27.5	17.8	15.6	38.0	44.3	28.7
Doctor's	0.1	...	...	0.2	...	0.6

SOURCE:
National Education Association, Research Division. Annual Survey of Teachers, 1970-71.
*Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

TABLE 13.–PERCENT OF TEACHERS BY HIGHEST DEGREE HELD AS INDICATED IN NEA RESEARCH DIVISION SURVEYS*

Highest degree held	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
No degree	14.6%	7.0%	6.1%	4.7%	4.5%	3.6%	2.6%
Bachelor's degree	61.9	69.6	68.2	67.4	65.2	65.8	69.8
Master's degree	23.1	23.2	25.6	27.7	30.3	30.3	27.5
Doctor's degree	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
ELEMENTARY							
No degree	23.8	12.9	10.3	7.9	7.8	5.9	3.6
Bachelor's degree	62.2	71.4	72.9	73.2	71.1	72.0	78.7
Master's degree	13.9	15.7	16.8	18.9	21.1	21.9	17.8
Doctor's degree	0.1	...	...	...	...	0.2	...
SECONDARY							
No degree	2.3	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.6
Bachelor's degree	61.6	67.7	63.0	61.4	59.1	59.2	60.1
Master's degree	35.4	31.5	35.4	36.8	39.7	39.3	38.0
Doctor's degree	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2

SOURCES:

Column 2 from: National Education Association, Research Division. *The American Public-School Teacher, 1960-61.* Research Monograph 1963-M2. Washington, D.C.: the Association, April 1963. p. 91.

Column 3 from: National Education Association, Research Division. *The American Public-School Teacher, 1965-66.* Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1967. p. 71.

Columns 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 from: Unpublished data from Nationwide Teacher Opinion Survey, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71.

*Based on sample surveys and subject to sampling variability.

TABLE 12.–GENERAL CONDITION OF TEACHER SUPPLY AND DEMAND AS REPORTED BY STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, 1966-1971

General condition of supply and demand	Number of states reporting teacher condition as of fall					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Substantial shortage of applicants	20	19	5	2	0	0
Some shortage of applicants	11	14	17	12	2	0
Shortage of applicants in some subject areas and excess in others	8	11	19	32	35	24
Sufficient applicants to fill positions	0	1	1	1	7	0
Some excess of applicants	0	0	0	2	1	11
Substantial excess of applicants	0	0	0	0	4	13
Valid appraisal not possible with present information	11	5	8	1	1	2

average of 27 pupils. The secondary-school teacher taught a total of 135 pupils daily in five class periods. All but 2.6 percent of the classroom teachers had at least a bachelor's degree. Table 11 gives the figures by sex and level of school.

Supply of Teachers[3]

In 1971, a record 317,604 persons completed preparation to enter teaching and related assignments with at least a bachelor's degree. This represented an increase of 7.1 percent over 1970. It is estimated that 229,065 of these graduates applied for teaching jobs. The number of beginning teachers needed in 1971-72 as projected from trends in the improvement of staffing in recent years (Adjusted Trend Criteria Estimate) is 46,900 elementary and 78,400 secondary teachers, a total of 125,300. This means that there were 80 percent more new teacher applicants than there were teaching positions available at current funding levels. However, the estimate of need based on minimum levels of quality in programs and staffing (Quality Criterion Estimate) is 405,000 elementary and

TABLE 14.—AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, 1961-62 AND 1971-72

State	1961-62			1971-72			Percent change, 1962 to 1972
	Amount	Rank	Percent of U.S. average	Amount	Rank	Percent of U.S. average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U.S. Average	$5,700	...	100.0	$10,146	...	100.0	78.0
Alabama	4,071	48	71.4	7,887	44	77.7	93.7
Alaska	7,285	1	127.8	14,584	1	143.7	100.2
Arizona	6,190	11	108.6	10,050	20	99.1	62.4
Arkansas	3,685	49	64.6	7,217	50	71.1	95.8
California	7,100*	2	124.6	12,092	3	119.2	70.3
Colorado	5,349	27	93.8	9,655	23	95.2	80.5
Connecticut	6,770	4	118.8	10,800	10	106.4	59.5
Delaware	6,303	7	110.6	10,664	14	105.1	69.2
District of Columbia	6,664	5	116.9	11,583	5	114.2	73.8
Florida	5,624	22	98.7	9,500	26	93.6	68.9
Georgia	4,494	39	78.8	8,226	41	81.1	83.0
Hawaii	5,551	24	97.4	10,898	9	107.4	96.3
Idaho	4,479	40	78.6	7,621	48	75.1	70.1
Illinois	6,300	8	110.5	10,961	8	108.0	74.0
Indiana	6,409	6	112.4	10,300	17	101.5	60.7
Iowa	5,001	32	87.7	9,933	21	97.9	98.6
Kansas	4,925	36	86.4	8,580	37	84.6	74.2
Kentucky	4,427	42	77.7	7,817	45	77.0	76.6
Louisiana	5,282	29	92.7	9,113	29	89.8	72.5
Maine	4,288	44	75.2	9,051	30	89.2	111.1
Maryland	6,242	10	109.5	11,128	7	109.7	78.3
Massachusetts	5,850	17	102.6	10,590	16	104.4	81.0
Michigan	6,022	15	105.6	12,092	3	119.2	100.8
Minnesota	5,816	18	102.0	10,800	10	106.4	85.7
Mississippi	3,637	51	63.8	6,716	51	66.2	84.7
Missouri	5,143	31	90.2	9,156	28	90.2	78.0
Montana	4,977	35	87.3	8,931	34	88.0	79.4
Nebraska	4,470	41	78.4	8,746	35	86.2	95.7
Nevada	6,157	13	108.0	10,600	15	104.5	72.2
New Hampshire	4,861	37	85.3	9,039	31	89.1	85.9
New Jersey	6,285	9	110.3	11,350	6	111.9	80.6
New Mexico	5,700	21	100.0	8,450	38	83.3	48.2
New York	6,941	3	121.8	12,100	2	119.3	74.3
North Carolina	5,190	30	91.1	8,345	39	82.2	60.8
North Dakota	4,192	45	73.5	7,620	49	75.1	81.8
Ohio	5,554	23	97.4	9,509	25	93.7	71.2
Oklahoma	4,997	33	87.7	7,800	46	76.9	56.1
Oregon	6,100*	14	107.0	9,857	22	97.2	61.6
Pennsylvania	5,733	19	100.6	10,300	17	101.5	79.7
Rhode Island	5,903	16	103.6	10,268	19	101.2	73.9
South Carolina	3,865	49	67.8	7,650	47	75.4	97.9
South Dakota	4,133	47	72.6	7,900	43	77.9	90.9
Tennessee	4,190	46	73.5	8,150	42	80.3	94.5
Texas	5,379	26	94.4	8,650	36	85.3	60.8
Utah	5,337	28	93.6	8,981	32	88.5	68.3
Vermont	4,997	33	87.7	8,978	33	88.5	79.7
Virginia	4,824	38	84.6	9,400	27	92.6	94.9
Washington	6,190	11	108.6	10,705	13	105.5	72.9
West Virginia	4,432	43	77.8	8,330	40	82.1	88.0
Wisconsin	5,709	20	100.2	10,780	12	106.2	88.8
Wyoming	5,546	25	97.3	9,611	24	94.7	73.3

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 33.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Statistics of State School Systems, 1963-64.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. p. 76.

*Partially estimated by the Office of Education.

324,900 secondary teachers, a total of 729,900. Allowing for average turnover and re-entry rates of qualified experienced teachers, the net shortage of beginning teachers in terms of the Quality Criterion Estimate is 301,600 elementary and 199,200 secondary teachers.

Reporting on the general conditions in their states, 48 state department of education officials gave the following overview of the teacher supply and demand situation in July 1971:

24 states—shortage of applicants in some subject areas and an excess in others

11 states—some excess of applicants

13 states—substantial excess of applicants

Results of this annual survey for the past six years are shown in Table 12.

College Training of Teachers

Steady progress is noted in reducing the proportion of classroom teachers without bachelor's degrees (Table 13). In 1971, only 2.6 percent of teachers lacked a bachelor's degree compared with 14.6 percent in 1961. At the elementary level, the proportion without degrees dropped from 23.8 percent in 1961 to 3.6 percent in 1971. Despite a strong consensus that a master's degree should be a requirement for teaching at the secondary level, the proportion of secondary-school teachers with advanced degrees dropped from 39.8 percent in 1969 to 38.2 percent in 1971. From 1966 to 1969 the percent of secondary-school teachers with advanced degrees had increased from 31.5 to 39.7 percent.

TABLE 15.—AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO ELEMENTARY- AND SECONDARY-SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHERS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, 1965-66 AND 1971-72

Region	Average annual salary		Percent of U.S. average	
	1965-66	1971-72	1965-66	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5
United States ...	$6,485	$ 9,690	100.0	100.0
New England ...	6,798	9,716	104.9	100.3
Mideast	7,185	10,790	110.8	111.4
Southeast	5,333	8,113	82.2	83.7
Great Lakes	6,722	10,312	103.7	106.4
Plains	5,879	9,085	90.7	93.8
Southwest	6,033	8,428	93.0	87.0
Rocky Mountain	6,159	8,686	95.0	89.6
Far West*	7,760	11,067	119.7	114.2

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 33.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67.* Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966. p. 29.

*Not including Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE 16.—COMPARISON OF PER-CAPITA INCOME AND INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1961-62 TO 1971-72

Year	Per-capita income	Average instructional staff salaries	Ratio of salaries to income
1	2	3	4
1961-62	$2,265	$ 5,700	2.517
1962-63	2,370	5,921	2.500
1963-64	2,458	6,240	2.539
1964-65	2,590	6,465	2.496
1965-66	2,770	6,935	2.504
1966-67	2,987	7,129	2.387
1967-68	3,169	7,630	2.408
1968-69	3,436	8,272	2.407
1969-70	3,705	9,047	2.442
1970-71	3,921	9,685	2.471
1971-72	4,138	10,146	2.452

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. *Survey of Current Business* 52: 20; April 1972.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 14.

Salaries in Public Schools

The average salary paid the instructional staff (including principals, supervisors, teachers, librarians, and related instructional workers) gained $448, or 4.6 percent, from $9,698 in 1970-71 to $10,146 in 1971-72. Table 14 shows the 10-year trend in instructional staff salaries by state. Classroom teachers' salaries increased $421 or 4.5 percent, from $9,269 in 1970-71 to $9,690 in 1971-72.

Regional differences in teachers' salaries are acute. The dollar difference between the average salaries of classroom teachers in the Southeast at $8,113, and in the Far West at $11,067 was $2,954. In 1964-65, the dollar difference was $2,423. When the salaries for 1965-66 and 1971-72 are compared in Table 15, slight improvement is noted in the salaries in the Southeast and the Plains states relative to the U. S. average, whereas the relative position of the Rocky Mountain and the Southwest regions has worsened.

Average instructional staff salaries were over 2.5 times per-capita personal income from 1961-62 to 1965-66. This ratio has declined since then to 2.4 from 1966-67 to 1971-72. This is some indication that the teachers' economic position relative to the rest of the economy has slipped in recent

years despite the record of annual increases. The trend is shown in Table 16.

Between 1960 and 1965 the Consumer Price Index rose moderately at an annual average rate of 1.3 percentage points per year. From 1965 to 1970 the index increased 4.5 percentage points per year and through March 1972 has increased at about the same rate. Table 17 shows the trend in instructional staff salaries in current dollars and in dollars adjusted for price changes.

The U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimates that the spring 1971 cost of three budget levels for an urban family of four was $7,214 for the lowest budget, $10,971 for the intermediate budget, and $15,905 for the highest budget. All three budget levels provide for living in a style above the minimum subsistence level and below a standard of luxury. The budgets—low, intermediate, and high—vary according to underlying patterns of consumption of urban families and differing quantities and qualities of goods purchased. This urban family of four—a husband, wife, and two children—have average stocks of clothing and home furnishings. The couple has been married 15 years. The wife stays at home and the husband is an experienced worker. At the intermediate level, the $10,971 was spent on the following items: housing, $2,638; food, $2,532; clothing and personal care, $1,196; transportation, $964; medical care, $612; vacation and other family consumption, $684; miscellaneous, $560; and income and social security taxes, $1,785.

Salary Comparison

Average starting salaries of classroom teachers compare poorly with starting salaries of bachelor's degree graduates who are employed in industry. In 1971-72, starting salaries for men in industry, which averaged $9,534, were 35.0 percent higher than beginning teachers' salaries at $7,061. Salaries paid new women graduates in all occupational classes reported were higher than salaries in teaching. The starting salaries shown in Table 18 give considerable evidence of economic discrimination against teachers as an occupational class of workers.

A comparison of average teacher salaries on a calendar year basis with the average salaries of federal classified employees shows that teacher salaries have remained consistently below that of average federal civilian employees since 1960. In 1968 the average teacher salary was 86.9 percent of that of federal employees, but by 1970 it had dropped to 83.5 percent despite the fact that federal averages included all employee classifications and teacher averages were based on professional salaries only. Over the 10-year period, teacher salaries increased 73.9 percent while federal employees received an average 78.2 percent increase. See Table 19.

Faculty Salaries in 4-Year Colleges and Universities, 1971-72

The median academic-year salary of full-time teaching faculty in colleges and universities that grant 4-year or higher degrees was $12,932 in 1971-72. This amount is an increase of 10.1 percent over the median of $11,745 estimated in a similar study for 1969-70. The median salaries paid and the percents of increase over the medians reported in the 1969-70 study are as follows: professors, $18,091, up 7.7 percent; associate professors, $13,958, up 7.5 percent; assistant professors, $11,511, up 7.6 percent; and instructors, $9,218, up 10.3 percent. The summary in Table 20 provides the quartiles of faculty salaries paid in 4-year institutions by rank and by type of institution.

Faculty Salaries in 2-Year Institutions

Median salaries paid the full-time faculty for 9-months' service in 2-year institutions are reported below:

	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72
Public	$9,165	$10,850	$11,951
Private	7,211	8,190	8,708

Salaries paid in public institutions increased 10.1 percent in the two-year period 1969-70 to 1971-72. Private institutions registered a 6.3 percent gain over the same period.[4]

TABLE 17.–INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES IN CURRENT AND 1961-62 DOLLARS, 1961-62 TO 1971-72

	Average salaries of instructional staff			
	Current dollars		1961-62 dollars–after inflation*	
Year	Amount	Index	Amount	Index
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	$ 5,700	100.0	$5,643	100.0
1962-63	5,921	103.9	5,803	102.8
1963-64	6,240	109.5	5,990	106.1
1964-65	6,465	113.4	6,142	108.8
1965-66	6,935	121.7	6,450	114.3
1966-67	7,129	125.1	6,416	113.7
1967-68	7,630	133.9	6,638	117.6
1968-69	8,272	145.1	6,866	121.7
1969-70	9,047	158.7	6,876	121.9
1970-71	9,689	170.0	6,983	123.7
1971-72	10,146	178.0	7,130**	126.4

*1967=100.0 adjusted to 1961-62 base.
**Estimated.

TABLE 18.—AVERAGE STARTING SALARIES OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS COMPARED WITH THOSE IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, 1965-66 THROUGH 1971-72

Position or subject field	School year							
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BEGINNING TEACHERS WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE[a]	$4,925	$5,142	$5,519	$5,941	$6,383	$ 6,850	$ 7,061	...
MALE COLLEGE GRAUDATES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE[b]								
Engineering	7,584	8,112	8,772	9,312	9,960	10,476	10,500	$10,608
Accounting	6,732	7,128	7,776	8,424	9,396	10,080	10,260	10,356
Sales-Marketing	6,276	6,744	7,044	7,620	8,088	8,580	8,736	8,904
Business Administration	6,240	6,576	7,140	7,560	8,100	8,124	8,424	8,568
Liberal Arts	6,216	6,432	6,780	7,368	7,980	8,184	8,292	8,328
Production Management	6,816	7,176	7,584	7,980	8,736	9,048	9,792	9,828
Chemistry	7,032	7,500	8,064	8,520	9,276	9,708	9,720	9,840
Physics	7,164	7,740	8,448	8,916	9,348	10,080	9,636	9,900
Mathematics-Statistics	6,672	7,260	7,944	8,412	8,952	9,468	9,192	9,276
Economics-Finance	6,600	6,732	7,416	7,800	8,304	8,880	9,216	9,240
Other fields	6,360	7,044	7,644	7,656	8,796	9,264	8,580	8,664
Total—all fields (weighted average)	6,792	7,248	7,836	8,395	8,985	9,361	9,534	9,682
WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE[c]								
Mathematics-Statistics	d	6,324	7,104	7,776	8,484	8,952	9,312	9,516
General Business	...	5,520	6,000	6,840	7,104	8,184	8,076	8,184
Chemistry	...	7,056	7,452	8,280	8,532	9,180	9,744	9,816
Accounting	...	6,768	6,984	7,716	8,304	8,952	9,516	10,224
Home Economics	...	5,664	6,276	6,660	7,056	7,380	7,932	...
Engineering-Technical Research	...	7,260	8,208	8,904	9,672	10,128	10,608	10,560
Economics-Finance	...	6,000	6,636	6,984	7,224	8,400	8,400	...
INDEX RELATIONSHIP TO STARTING SALARIES FOR TEACHERS								
BEGINNING TEACHERS WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
MALE COLLEGE GRADUATES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE[b]								
Engineering	154.0	157.8	158.9	156.7	156.0	152.9	148.7	...
Accounting	136.7	138.6	140.9	141.8	147.2	147.2	145.3	...
Sales-Marketing	127.4	131.2	127.6	128.3	126.7	125.3	123.7	...
Business Administration	126.7	127.9	129.4	127.3	126.9	118.6	119.3	...
Liberal Arts	126.2	125.1	122.8	124.0	125.0	119.5	117.4	...
Production Management	138.4	139.6	137.4	134.3	136.9	132.1	138.7	...
Chemistry	142.8	145.9	146.1	143.4	145.3	141.7	137.7	...
Physics	145.5	150.5	153.1	150.1	146.5	147.2	136.5	...
Mathematics-Statistics	135.5	141.2	143.9	141.6	140.2	138.2	130.2	...
Economics-Finance	134.0	130.9	134.4	131.3	130.1	129.6	130.5	...
Other fields	129.1	137.0	138.5	128.9	137.8	135.2	121.5	...
Total—all fields (weighted average)	137.9	141.0	142.0	141.3	140.8	136.7	135.0	...
WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE[c]								
Mathematics-Statistics	...	123.0	128.7	130.9	132.9	130.7	131.9	...
General Business	...	107.4	108.7	115.1	111.3	119.5	114.4	...
Chemistry	...	137.2	135.0	139.4	133.7	134.0	138.0	...
Accounting	...	131.6	126.5	129.9	130.1	130.7	134.8	...
Home Economics	...	110.2	113.7	112.1	110.5	107.7	112.3	...
Engineering-Technical Research	...	141.2	148.7	149.9	151.5	147.9	150.2	...
Economics-Finance	...	116.7	120.2	117.6	113.2	122.6	119.0	...

[a] For school systems enrolling 6,000 or more pupils.

[b] From annual reports of Frank S. Endicott, Director of Placement, Northwestern University. Salaries are based on offers made to graduates by approximately 200 companies located throughout the United States. 1971-72 salaries are based on offers made in November 1971 to men who will graduate in June 1972.

[c] Computed from data presented in the Endicott reports.

[d] Not computed.

TABLE 19.–AVERAGE SALARIES OF FEDERAL CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES COMPARED WITH AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS, SELECTED YEARS 1960 THROUGH 1970

GS–Grade	Average salaries of federal classified employees[a]							Percent increase, 1970 over 1960
	July 1960	July 1962	July 1964	July 1966	July 1968	July 1969	July 1970	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	$ 3,540	$ 3,474	$ 3,752	$ 3,750	$ 3,994	$ 4,012	$ 4,209	18.9
2	3,762	3,712	3,983	4,067	4,370	4,534	4,823	28.2
3	4,111	4,079	4,551	4,758	5,010	5,391	5,728	39.3
4	4,455	4,444	5,125	5,474	5,784	6,226	6,615	48.5
5	4,921	4,932	5,652	6,057	6,513	7,036	7,481	52.0
6	5,401	5,490	6,297	6,776	7,286	7,964	8,445	56.4
7	5,893	5,884	6,688	7,164	7,735	8,523	9,063	53.8
8	6,411	6,430	7,476	8,099	8,602	9,710	10,306	60.8
9	6,931	6,945	7,973	8,576	9,388	10,340	11,026	59.1
10	7,476	7,492	8,836	9,582	10,580	11,679	12,366	65.4
11	8,107	8,133	9,386	10,142	11,245	12,409	13,226	63.1
12	9,555	9,451	11,101	11,999	13,399	14,802	15,770	65.0
13	11,262	11,132	13,087	14,191	15,921	17,552	18,691	66.0
14	12,818	12,679	15,362	16,740	18,806	20,659	21,961	71.3
15	14,443	14,356	17,975	19,569	22,179	24,346	25,913	79.4
16	15,648	15,662	20,744	22,253	25,660	28,446	30,265	93.4
17	16,863	16,846	22,967	24,789	27,731	31,829	33,700	99.8
18	18,500	18,500	24,500	25,890	28,000	33,495	35,505	91.9
Average salary[b]	5,946	6,450	7,267	7,841	8,746	9,442	10,597	78.2
Average salary paid classroom teachers[c]	5,088	5,587	6,062	6,600	7,599	8,180	8,846	73.9

SOURCE:
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Wage Developments*, No. 284, September 1971.
[a]Average salaries were obtained by weighting each salary step within the grade by the number of employees at that step.
[b]Average salary from *Survey of Current Business*, various issues; average for civilian employees of federal government.
[c]On calendar-year basis; computed by NEA Research Division.

TABLE 20.–ACADEMIC-YEAR SALARIES PAID TO FULL-TIME FACULTY IN INSTITUTIONS GRANTING THE 4-YEAR OR HIGHER DEGREE, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND BY RANK, 1971-72*

Institution type and faculty rank	Salaries paid			Number of institutions	Number of full-time faculty salaries reported
	First quartile	Median	Third quartile		
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL INSTITUTIONS					
Total faculty	$10,865	$12,932	$15,886	1,104	218,465
Professors	15,925	18,091	20,749	1,041	56,318
Associate professors	12,690	13,958	15,345	1,031	52,958
Assistant professors	10,560	11,511	12,626	1,030	75,668
Instructors	8,353	9,218	10,223	1,016	29,571
Lecturers	9,926	11,899	14,041	231	3,950
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
Total faculty	11,185	13,280	16,238	391	158,447
Professors	16,322	18,330	20,836	378	41,200
Associate professors	13,073	14,166	15,486	382	38,805
Assistant professors	10,809	11,705	12,826	382	54,737
Instructors	8,436	9,285	10,336	376	20,653
Lecturers	10,306	12,556	14,160	123	3,052
NONPUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
Total faculty	10,140	12,001	14,879	713	60,018
Professors	14,642	17,197	20,485	663	15,118
Associate professors	11,707	13,187	14,740	649	14,153
Assistant professors	9,955	10,961	12,045	648	20,931
Instructors	8,162	9,053	9,974	640	8,918
Lecturers	7,947	10,399	12,469	108	898
UNIVERSITIES					
Total faculty	11,342	13,523	16,605	308	151,189
Professors	16,473	18,645	21,700	301	41,897
Associate professors	13,176	14,332	15,742	301	37,265
Assistant professors	10,908	11,872	12,970	301	50,039
Instructors	8,460	9,327	10,358	299	19,016
Lecturers	10,183	12,116	14,039	118	2,972
COLLEGES					
Total faculty	10,075	11,669	14,151	796	67,276
Professors	14,477	16,547	18,944	740	14,421
Associate professors	11,738	13,046	14,217	730	15,693
Assistant professors	9,994	10,942	11,768	729	25,629
Instructors	8,189	9,017	9,956	717	10,555
Lecturers	8,060	11,208	14,046	113	978
TOTAL FACULTY					
PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES					
10,000 or more enrolled	11,679	13,960	17,197	87	85,365
5,000-9,999 enrolled	10,892	12,757	15,144	68	27,206
Fewer than 5,000 enrolled	10,566	12,411	14,855	62	12,362
NONPUBLIC UNIVERSITIES					
5,000 or more enrolled	11,725	14,303	18,376	32	15,986
Fewer than 5,000 enrolled	10,815	12,763	15,530	59	10,270
PUBLIC COLLEGES	10,733	12,304	15,122	174	33,514
NONPUBLIC COLLEGES					
1,000 or more enrolled	9,991	11,483	13,752	224	20,782
500-999 enrolled	9,101	10,440	12,240	216	9,848
Fewer than 500 enrolled	8,209	9,950	12,146	182	3,132

NOTE: The lowest salary in each grouping is less than $6,000.

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Salaries in Higher Education, 1971-72.* (Advance data)

*Biennial.

FOOTNOTES

[1]National Education Association, Research Division, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 5.

[2]U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979-80.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971. p. 64.

[3]National Education Association, Research Division. *Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1971.* (Advance Data)

[4]National Education Association, Research Division. *Salaries in Higher Education, 1971-72.* (Advance Data)

EXPENDITURES

AT ALL LEVELS of regular schools, public and private, the expenditures in 1971-72 rose to provide increased educational services for a larger number of pupils and to meet rising costs of services, materials, and capital requirements for the educational program. Preliminary indications of price trends this year indicate that price increases will account for most if not all of the expenditure increase.

Total expenditures, including current expense, capital outlay, and interest for regular schools, are shown in Table 21 for 1970-71 and 1971-72 by level of education and by type of control.[1]

Some programs of expenditures for education and training by individuals, private industry, nonprofit institutions, and governments at all levels are not reflected in the educational accounts of the regular schools. Hence, to a large extent the figures for the regular schools understate the total public and private investment in learning and training activities. The categories of schools, classified as nonregular, other, or special institutions, that are mainly profit-making institutions have estimated expenditures of $1.2 billion in 1971-72.[2] However, the major part of the total nonregular investment supported by public and private funds is unknown. Some public programs, such as the Job Corps and Head Start when operated by community agencies, are not reflected in the education accounts.

TABLE 21.–TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS, 1970-71 AND 1971-72, AND PERCENT OF INCREASE
(Expenditures in billions)

1	1970-71 2	1971-72 3	Percent of increase 4
Elementary and secondary			
Public	$43.7	$46.8	7.1
Private	5.0	5.3	6.0
Total	$48.7	$52.1	7.0
Higher education			
Public	$18.1	$20.1	11.1
Private	9.9	10.9	10.1
Total	$28.0	$31.0	10.7
Total, all levels			
Public	$61.8	$66.9	8.3
Private	14.9	16.2	8.7
Total	$76.7	$83.1	8.3

Highlights of Federal Support for Education

The Congress of the United States has manifested a deep and continuing concern for education since the early inception of our Nation, but has not been willing to match this concern with dollars. The nature and variety of educational activities, beginning with the endowment of schools with public lands, and the numerous other provisions enacted up to the present time, provide a background of information which should be of interest to educators, teachers, and students. Congress has passed almost two hundred federal aid-to-education laws since the Northwest Ordinance of 1785.

The following statutes were selected as landmarks in federal legislation for education:

Year	*Statute*	*Major provisions*
1785	Northwest Ordiance	Commencement of aid to territories and later to states for education, by endowment of schools with public lands. Stipulated that "there shall be reserved the lot number 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within said township."
1787	Northwest Ordinance	Commencement of endowment of public institutions of higher education with public lands.
1800	Congressional Library	The first appropriation for books which became the nucleus of the Library of Congress.
1802	Military Academy	The first federal institution of higher education established at West Point.

Year	*Statute*	*Major provisions*
1802	Ohio Enabling Act	Granted section 16 of each township in the states carved from the public domain to the township inhabitants for the support of schools.
1803	Ohio Enabling Act Amendment	Granted a township to Ohio for a seminary of learning and stipulated that all educational land grants were to be "for schools and for no other use, intent or purposes whatever." Similar grants extended to other states carved from the public domain.
1862	The Morrill Land Grant Act	Granted to each state an amount of 30,000 acres of public land (or its equivalent in script) per Congressman for the support of a college which would have as its primary purpose the teaching of "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. . . ." Provision was also made for military training. Subsequent legislation increased this support for these institutions.
1867	Office of Education	A federal agency of Education created—now the U. S. Office of Education.
1917	Smith-Hughes Act	Provided grants for promoting vocational training in the public schools and for encouraging special education for teachers of vocational subjects.
1920	Smith-Bankhead Act	Initiated a a policy of federal-state cooperation in vocational rehabilitation, including education.
1936	George-Deen Act	Extended Smith-Hughes Act to include education in distributive occupations.
1941	Lanham Act	Provided federal assistance for school building aid for communities adversely affected by federal activities.
1944	The "G.I. Bill of Rights"	Provided educational training benefits for veterans. Permanent program provided in 1956.
1944	Surplus Property Act	A broad policy governing surplus property disposal for educational, health, and civil defense purposes enacted.
1946	George-Barden Act	Strengthened federal-state cooperation in vocational education. Programs for practical nursing and fishery education authorized by 1956 amendments.
1946	Fulbright Act	Provided for the use of some currencies and credits of other countries acquired by the United States through sale of surplus property abroad to be used for international educational exchanges.
1946	National School Lunch Act	Provided for the distribution of funds and federally purchased foods to public and nonpublic schools. In 1954 provided for an accompanying School Milk Program.
1948	Smith-Mundt Act	A broad program of international education exchanges established.
1950	Housing Act	Included loans for college housing. Extended and enlarged in 1961.
1950	Impacted Area Aid (P.L. 815 and 874)	Provided assistance for school construction and maintenance and operation in federally affected areas.
1956	Rural Libraries Act	Established a five-year program of federal grants to the states for extension of library services in rural areas.
1958	National Defense Education Act	Authorized funds to strengthen critical areas in education. Included assistance for science, mathematics, foreign languages; counseling, testing, guidance; graduate fellowships; research and experimentation in modern teaching tools (TV, films, etc.); and improvement in statistical and information services.
1958	Fogarty-McGovern Act	Authorized federal grants to train teachers for the mentally retarded.
1961	Exceptional Children (Deaf)	Funds provided to train teachers of deaf children and to make available to them speech pathologists and audiologists.
1961	Peace Corps Act	Established a permanent Peace Corps to supply U. S. teachers and technicians to underdeveloped nations.
1962	Manpower Development and Training Act	Provided for a program of occupational training and retraining of the country's labor force. The Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare are jointly responsible for the training programs, utilizing the resources of industry, labor, educational institutions, and state and local agencies.

Year	*Statute*	*Major provisions*
1962	Educational TV Act; All-Channel TV Act	Authorized federal grants to educational institutions or nonprofit groups to assist in building educational television stations.
1963	Health Professions Educational Assistance Act	Authorized a federal outlay to construct and rehabilitate teaching facilities for physicians, dentists, and others, and provides loans to students in medical professions.
1963	Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act	Provided for a program of matching grants to build mental retardation facilities and community mental health centers and to train teachers to care for retarded children.
1963	Higher Education Facilities Act	Authorized a program of grants and loans for construction at colleges, universities, public junior colleges, and public technical institutes.
1963	Vocational Education Act	Revamped and significantly expanded the vocational education programs, expanded and extended the National Defense Education Act, and continued aid to schools in federally impacted areas.
1963	Manpower Development and Training Amendments	Expanded youth training programs and provided basic education courses for jobless illiterates seeking training.
1964	Library Services and Construction Act	Amended 1956 Library Services Act to extend federal public library assistance to urban (as well as rural) areas and to provide for a new program of matching library construction grants.
1964	Civil Rights Act (Title IV)	Allowed the U. S. Commissioner of Education to provide technical assistance, grants, and training institutes to help communities prepare for school desegregation.
1964	Economic Opportunity Act	This education-oriented measure included a job corps to provide work experience, education, and vocational training at conservation camps and residential centers; a work training program to enable youths to resume or continue their high-school education or to increase their employability; a work-study program to provide part-time jobs to help needy students continue their college education; "community action" programs to combat poverty in such areas as health, welfare, job training, and vocational rehabilitation; grants to the states to provide literacy and basic education training for adults; and "Volunteers in Service to America," modeled somewhat after the Peace Corps, with volunteers serving in mental health, migrant, Indian, and anti-poverty programs.
1964	Amendments to NDEA, Impact School Aid	Extended and expanded both the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) and the impact school aid program. NDEA institutes for the advanced training of teachers, previously limited to guidance counselors and teachers of modern languages, were broadened to include teachers of English, reading, history, and geography, teachers of disadvantaged youth, librarians and educational media specialists. The loan/grant program for the acquisition of certain teaching materials was expanded to include history, civics, geography, English and reading.
1965	Elementary and Secondary Education Act	Authorizies multi-billion dollar program for improving education of the disadvantaged, plus substantial outlays for textbooks and school library resources, innovative programs and services, educational research, and projects to strengthen state education agencies.
1966	Child Nutrition Act	Amended the National School Lunch Act by authorizing a special milk program through 1970, a two-year pilot school breakfast program, and a permanent non-food assistance program for economically depressed areas.
1966	Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act	Authorized the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants and provide technical assistance to transform slum areas into "model" neighborhoods. Education services for the poor and disadvantaged must be a part of every project.
1966	International Education Act	Promoted mutual understanding between the U. S. and other nations through grants for establishing graduate centers for research and training in international studies.
1966	Elementary and Secondary Amendments: Handicapped Children	Established a National Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children and a Bureau for Education and Training of the Handicapped; broadened provisions of the 1965 legislation.

Year	*Statute*	*Major provisions*
1967	Elementary and Secondary Amendments: Dropout and Bilingual Programs	Extended ESEA through fiscal 1970; transferred Title III and Title V to state control; established dropout prevention projects and bilingual programs.
1967	Education Professions Development Act	Extended Teacher Corps for three years; provided $1.1 billion for broadened training programs for education personnel.
1967	Public Broadcasting Act	Extended grant program of 1962 Educational Television Act; created public television corporation.
1968	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act	Authorized a program of block grants to states, and in some cases grants to local governments, for projects to combat juvenile delinquency.
1968	Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act	Authorized establishment of model education centers for handicapped preschool children. Provided for experimentation that would produce successful teaching approaches and prototype programs for the handicapped child of preschool age.
1968	Higher Education Amendments	Extended existing programs for three years and initiated several new ones, with a spending authorization of over $7 billion. Authorized grants for setting up alternate periods of full-time study and full-time employment (Cooperative Education); grants to encourage sharing of college and university facilities (Networks for Knowledge); grants and fellowships to improve education of students preparing for public service; grants for strengthening graduate education; and contracts with law schools to provide clinical experience.
1968	Vocational Education Amendments	Reorganized and expanded federal vocational education programs, making the basic state program authorization permanent and extending others for up to four years. With spending authorization of over $3 billion confirmed, the Act redirects federal programs from training in specified occupational categories to preparation of all groups for adaptability to a rapidly changing job market. Provided an eventual near quadrupling of federal funding and added new emphasis on dropouts.
1970	Special Milk Program	Made special milk program permanent, with authorization of $120 million annually.
1970	Arts and Humanities Extension	Extended National Foundation for three years, increasing annual authorizations to $80 million by fiscal 1973.
1970	Youth Conservation Corps	Established a pilot program to employ youths aged 15-18 in conservation projects during the summer.
1970	Drug Abuse Education Act	Authorized $29 million over three years for drug abuse training, materials, seminars, and pilot projects, and $29 million for community-based programs.
1970	Environmental Quality Education Act	Provided $29 million over three years for curriculum development, teacher training, and community programs in environmental education, and contains a "small grants" provision allowing civic and volunteer organizations to apply for funds.
1970	Library Services and Construction Act	Authorized $1.1 billion over five years, through fiscal 1976, to improve library services with special emphasis on the disadvantaged in urban and rural areas.
1970	U. S. Office of Education FY 1971 Appropriation Act: School Desegregation Aid	Included $75 million to help school desegregation, and Whitten amendment prohibiting use of federal funds for forced busing.
1970	Elementary and Secondary Amendments	Extended ESEA through Fiscal 1973; consolidated Title III (supplementary services) with NDEA Title V-A (guidance and counseling); increased authorization for Title I; expanded impact aid to include children who live in public housing; however, no funds were appropriated for public-housing children; and extended the 1968 Vocational Education Amendments.
1970	School Lunch Amendments	Amended the School Lunch Act of 1946 and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; guaranteed a free or reduced-price lunch to every poverty-level child; and increased authorizations for the pilot breakfast program. JT Resolution P.L. 92-153 to assure that every needy child will receive a free or reduced school lunch passed November 5, 1971.

Year	*Statute*	*Major provisions*
1971	Emergency Employment Act of 1971	In period of high unemployment, provided financial assistance to state and local communities for public service programs, including education.
1971	Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1972	For 15 states whose current fiscal-year allocations under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965) fell below 1971 levels.
1971	Emergency Employment Act (P.L. 92-261)	To provide during times of high unemployment for programs of public service employment for unemployed persons, to assist states and local communities in providing needed public services, and for other purposes.
1971	School Lunch Program Extension (P.L. 92-32)	To extend the school breakfast and special food programs.
1971	School Lunch Program-Free or Reduced Price Lunch (P.L. 92-153)	To assure that every schoolchild will receive a free or reduced-price lunch as required by section 9 of the National School Lunch Act.
1971	Office of Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1972 (P.L. 92-48)	Section 309. No part of the funds contained . . . may be used to force any school or school district which is desegregated . . ., to take any action to force the busing of students; to force on account of race, creed, or color the abolishment of any so desegregated; or to force the transfer or assignment of any student attending any elementary or secondary school so desegregated to or from a particular school over the protest of his or her parents or parent. Section 310. No part of the funds contained . . . shall be used to force any school or school districts which is desegregated . . ., to take any action to force the busing of students; to require the abolishment of any school desegregated; or to force on account of race, creed, or color the transfer of students to or from a particular school so desegregated as a condition precedent to obtaining Federal funds otherwise available to any State, school district or school.

Full Funding of Programs

If federal programs are to attain the objectives for which they were created, full funding of the programs is required. According to a recent study made by ACIR there is a wide gap between promise and performance in government funding:

> For the period 1966-1970, program *authorizations* for 169 Federal aid programs rose from $14 billion to $24 billion while appropriations for these programs increased from $11.6 billion to $15.9 billion . . . . Expressed in percentage terms, Federal aid appropriations fell from approximately 80 percent of authorizations in 1966 to an estimated 65 percent by 1970.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Among the principal dispensers of Federal aid dollars the gap appears widest in the case of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. . . . For the period 1966-1970, HEW's appropriations as a percentage of authorizations fell from approximately 80 percent to 50 percent. [3]

Table 22 is a summary of the findings of this study by major agencies.

Educational Costs and National Income

Education accounts for over two-fifths of total state and local government spending. From all levels of government and from all sources of funding the United States is spending 6.9 percent of its national income on education. "By comparison Canada and Israel are spending 9.6 and 9.2 percent, respectively, on education; Denmark, 8.1 percent; Sweden, 7.9 percent; and the Netherlands, 7.6 percent."[4] However, 50 percent of all the money spent for education in the world is being spent for 6 percent of the world population—6 percent of the people in the world live in the United States.

Comparison of National Costs for Education

A comparison of the percentages of the total national expenditure for education contributed by the national governments of selected countries is as follows:[5]

United States:	elementary and secondary education, 6%; higher education, 5%
France:	education at all levels, 93%; higher education, 98%
England:	education at all levels, 19%; higher education, 93%
West Germany:	education at all levels, 15%; higher education, 17.5%
Sweden:	education at all levels, 60%; higher education, 100%
Finland:	education at all levels, 65%; higher education, 65%
Denmark:	education at all levels, 65%; higher education, 100%
Norway:	education at all levels, 50%; higher education, 100%

TABLE 22.—FEDERAL AID APPROPRIATIONS AS A PERCENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS FOR MAJOR AGENCIES, 1966-1970

Major agency	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6
All agencies	81.2%	80.0%	71.6%	62.6%	65.8%
MAJOR AGENCIES					
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	80.9	77.2	63.3	49.2	50.4
Department of Transportation	94.1	85.1	84.8	76.3	80.2
Office of Economic Opportunity	84.0	92.2	89.5	89.4	88.7
Department of Housing and Urban Development	76.3	82.5	87.4	76.8	74.8

SOURCE:

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. *The Gap Between Federal Aid Authorizations and Appropriations, Fiscal Years 1966-1970.* Report M-52. Washington, D.C.: the Commission, June 1970. p. 4.

Legislative Proposals for FY 1973

The second session of the 92nd Congress is currently wrestling with a massive backlog of unfinished education-related legislation. The most significant measure is the omnibus higher education bill which is (at press time) reported out of the House-Senate Conference. Both bodies passed bills on related issues prior to recess of the first session; however, a final compromise was delayed due to substantial differences between the House and Senate bills. The omnibus higher education bill includes student and institution aid, the administration $1.5 billion program for the Emergency School Aid Act, the authorization of the new research agency, the National Institute of Education, and pupil transportation for desegregation.

Other legislative issues include general aid, education revenue sharing, and child day care. Both House and Senate education committees have held brief hearings on the Administration's revenue-sharing proposals which would replace most of the categorical federal aid grant programs with block grants in six areas of present federal program concern.

Renewed Congressional support for a multi-billion dollar general aid bill has been manifested through the introduction of legislative proposals. The National Education Association proposes enactment of a national support program with the federal government appropriating one-third of the total cost of public elementary and secondary education. (See *Today's Education*, April 1972.)

Federally supported day care has been revived with the proposal of a bipartisan compromise bill, the Comprehensive Head Start, Child Development and Family Services Act. In December 1971, President Nixon vetoed federal antipoverty legislation containing a comprehensive child development provision. The new bill has been substantially modified to meet the President's objections. It is a separate bill not tied to antipoverty legislation but retaining such features as the fee schedule and the first $500 million in operating funds for Head Start. The bill has been approved by the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty.

Table 23 shows the estimated state allotments by federal program for 1971-72.

Recent Studies on School Finance

Three major studies have concerned the problem of equality and equity in school finance. Early in 1970, President Nixon appointed a Commission "to study and report to the President on future revenue needs and resources of the Nation's public and non-public elementary and secondary schools." The 300-page report, *Schools, People and Money—The Need for Educational Reform,* was submitted on March 3, 1972. Included in its 11 specific recommendations was a working plan for action at each level of government with the states assuming full financial responsibility. Also, four alternative plans were proposed for federal incentives at a cost of $4.6-$7.8 billion over a five-year period. The final report of the Panel on Nonpublic Education, *Nonpublic Education and the Public Good,* was submitted on April 14, 1972, without review or approval of the Commission as a whole. It recommended (a) federal assistance programs for the urban poor, (b) federal income tax credits for nonpublic tuition costs, (c) federal construction

Continued on page 31

TABLE 23.—U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, ESTIMATED STATE ALLOTMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

STATE	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION							SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS		EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED
	Educationally deprived children (ESEA I A)		School lib. materials (ESEA II)	Suppl. centers & services (ESEA III)	Strengthening State educ. depts. (ESEA V)	Equipment & minor remodeling (NDEA III)		Maintenance & operations (P.L. 874)	Construction (P.L. 815)	Programs for handicapped (EHA B)
	Basic grants	Administration				Grants	State Admin.			
Total	$1,513,328,867	$17,101,813	$90,000,000	$146,248,000	$31,350,000	$47,750,000	$2,000,000	$592,580,000	$20,040,000	$37,500,000
Alabama	42,915,077	429,151	1,460,724	2,508,858	574,835	1,136,469	33,703	10,565,000	600,000	714,722
Alaska	1,984,469	150,000	135,215	539,610	272,009	81,230	13,333	20,871,000	---	200,000
Arizona	10,665,027	150,000	768,689	1,415,186	409,900	519,385	17,221	12,624,000	6,095,000	281,316
Arkansas	26,495,312	264,953	807,949	1,539,539	426,890	612,603	18,419	3,126,000	---	372,783
California	116,896,757	1,168,968	8,564,292	12,513,028	2,098,831	3,606,735	175,946	84,868,000	---	3,000,969
Colorado	10,640,825	150,000	990,955	1,623,996	458,433	542,606	20,109	13,939,000	---	357,041
Connecticut	13,474,223	150,000	1,300,672	2,087,864	502,162	464,475	26,519	4,721,000	---	462,435
Delaware	2,668,708	150,000	255,228	677,311	293,686	121,765	13,333	2,054,000	---	200,000
Florida	36,845,705	368,457	2,554,308	4,198,174	809,956	1,478,113	56,136	19,612,000	---	921,515
Georgia	42,525,255	425,253	1,949,172	3,238,686	690,476	1,372,146	44,409	18,728,000	---	854,178
Hawaii	3,526,736	150,000	352,543	829,122	313,072	206,984	13,333	11,100,000	---	200,000
Idaho	3,383,847	150,000	321,960	794,149	313,648	227,865	13,333	3,438,000	---	200,000
Illinois	59,903,626	599,036	4,830,114	7,188,477	1,180,269	2,033,514	100,264	15,783,000	---	1,863,550
Indiana	19,164,899	191,649	2,311,952	3,512,220	735,463	1,235,962	48,142	4,422,000	---	932,742
Iowa	16,720,936	167,209	1,285,267	2,040,799	507,818	679,824	26,237	2,153,000	---	541,816
Kansas	11,229,577	150,000	966,108	1,733,252	450,383	569,563	21,483	10,262,000	---	423,897
Kentucky	38,795,998	387,960	1,348,968	2,293,271	525,328	943,379	30,040	9,540,000	---	638,302
Louisiana	38,084,284	380,843	1,681,489	2,714,843	585,959	1,241,731	37,788	3,887,000	---	714,466
Maine	6,220,465	150,000	460,371	928,497	338,013	265,167	13,333	3,832,000	---	200,000
Maryland	21,737,668	217,377	1,740,544	2,641,007	601,401	836,034	35,464	27,531,000	---	618,153
Massachusetts	26,947,380	269,474	2,364,332	3,605,664	704,678	979,895	47,755	16,738,000	---	939,707
Michigan	49,478,461	494,785	4,252,744	5,968,863	1,116,121	2,127,321	85,402	6,129,000	---	1,587,955
Minnesota	23,085,365	230,854	1,814,858	2,657,851	610,264	993,140	36,309	3,855,000	100,000	691,697
Mississippi	44,730,396	447,304	1,017,833	1,822,205	473,428	807,522	23,948	2,920,000	---	500,272
Missouri	28,746,831	287,468	2,115,431	3,159,124	676,281	1,075,448	41,873	9,336,000	180,000	803,303
Montana	4,001,770	150,000	328,651	776,115	311,592	207,290	13,333	5,588,000	200,000	200,000
Nebraska	8,292,261	150,000	658,196	1,220,768	374,712	360,036	13,629	6,058,000	---	272,180
Nevada	1,100,021	150,000	218,942	629,593	290,935	93,713	13,333	3,773,000	---	200,000
New Hampshire	1,888,458	150,000	316,168	771,938	302,461	167,313	13,333	2,389,000	---	200,000
New Jersey	46,039,265	460,393	2,993,829	4,662,810	828,658	1,215,916	62,475	14,125,000	---	1,084,951
New Mexico	10,824,500	150,000	510,703	1,013,903	352,607	378,822	13,333	14,013,000	---	220,142
New York	209,513,082	2,095,131	7,408,582	11,386,728	1,660,694	2,669,929	154,533	19,983,000	---	2,917,989
North Carolina	61,711,189	617,112	2,063,424	3,536,034	720,045	1,518,683	48,212	14,293,000	---	1,007,815
North Dakota	5,147,894	150,000	282,965	734,666	300,681	197,595	13,333	4,304,000	875,000	200,000
Ohio	44,920,049	449,200	4,737,404	7,101,900	1,220,401	2,558,443	100,545	11,616,000	---	1,902,397
Oklahoma	20,177,988	201,780	1,076,331	1,839,415	488,416	642,148	22,539	13,600,000	---	459,249
Oregon	10,726,299	150,000	874,006	1,548,998	434,490	464,377	18,243	3,944,000	---	349,280
Pennsylvania	68,543,111	685,431	4,896,472	7,487,161	1,177,434	2,430,040	101,813	9,139,000	---	2,092,856
Rhode Island	5,053,992	150,000	386,997	870,911	313,815	169,701	13,333	4,315,000	---	200,000
South Carolina	37,058,953	370,590	1,134,518	2,011,043	502,885	900,151	26,695	9,886,000	1,000,000	561,765
South Dakota	6,715,630	150,000	313,952	760,750	308,322	205,944	13,333	4,900,000	---	200,000
Tennessee	39,047,374	390,474	1,580,795	2,733,901	601,172	1,129,203	36,027	7,445,000	---	741,666
Texas	85,452,748	854,527	4,960,462	7,639,855	1,354,060	3,244,678	109,737	34,869,000	---	2,001,270
Utah	4,063,944	150,000	527,142	1,023,941	363,157	369,409	13,333	8,024,000	---	207,289
Vermont	2,179,660	150,000	197,886	608,797	281,355	113,326	13,333	148,000	---	200,000
Virginia	36,725,166	367,252	1,940,673	3,180,394	676,063	1,210,496	42,930	40,108,000	1,600,000	826,445
Washington	15,694,666	156,947	1,495,705	2,351,658	572,509	716,559	30,639	15,332,000	1,100,000	565,723
West Virginia	21,851,412	218,514	709,655	1,400,437	403,150	509,873	15,953	585,000	---	393,108
Wisconsin	18,526,749	185,267	2,094,174	2,971,437	636,994	1,072,445	40,535	2,512,000	---	782,823
Wyoming	1,589,397	150,000	154,056	550,642	275,893	92,455	13,333	2,405,000	---	200,000
District of Columbia	7,770,076	150,000	291,472	807,169	301,195	116,954	13,333	5,896,000	---	200,000
Outlying Areas 1/	41,845,386	418,454	2,195,122	4,387,440	627,000	835,625	35,000	11,296,000	8,290,000	1,092,233

1/ Includes funds for Bureau of Indian Affairs technical services and reserves.

TABLE 23.–U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, ESTIMATED STATE ALLOTMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (Continued)

STATE	VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION									EDUCATION PROFESSIONS DEVELOPMENT
	Basic Grants (VEA Part B)	Programs for Students with Spec. Needs (VEA Sec. 102 (b)	Vocational Research (VEA Part C)	Innovation (VEA Part D)	Consumer & Homemaking (VEA Part F)	Cooperative education (VEA Part G)	Work study (VEA Part H)	State Adv. Councils (VEA Part A)	Adult Education (Ad. Educ. Act)	Attracting & Qualifying Teachers (EPDA B-2)
Total	$383,843,455	$20,000,000	$18,000,000	$16,000,000	$25,625,000	$19,500,000	$6,000,000	$2,690,000	$51,134,000	$7,000,000
Alabama	8,406,817	437,839	394,230	300,415	561,104	364,496	111,335	53,743	1,353,404	128,115
Alaska	513,457	26,741	24,078	208,945	34,270	214,653	10,539	31,964	184,472	102,603
Arizona	3,643,135	189,740	170,842	246,745	243,157	276,576	52,155	31,964	419,113	114,795
Arkansas	4,545,544	236,739	213,159	253,093	303,387	286,975	58,910	31,964	785,866	115,551
California	30,091,972	1,567,234	1,411,136	695,729	2,008,458	1,012,082	556,407	95,892	2,844,517	264,839
Colorado	4,221,389	219,856	197,958	257,999	281,751	295,011	64,856	31,964	437,140	119,073
Connecticut	4,231,961	220,407	198,454	272,715	282,457	319,118	79,988	31,964	652,281	125,034
Delaware	859,085	44,742	40,286	213,850	57,339	222,689	15,403	31,964	236,074	104,912
Florida	11,965,538	623,181	561,113	354,374	798,627	452,890	171,597	76,494	1,308,317	149,163
Georgia	10,911,011	568,261	511,662	329,559	728,244	412,238	145,655	69,752	1,713,940	137,516
Hawaii	1,580,477	82,314	74,115	222,795	105,487	237,343	26,483	31,964	272,771	106,785
Idaho	1,740,254	90,635	81,607	221,353	116,152	234,979	23,510	31,964	264,113	106,197
Illinois	16,325,716	850,266	765,580	477,874	1,089,642	655,201	305,361	95,892	2,236,880	192,966
Indiana	9,511,708	495,383	446,043	337,061	634,849	424,528	149,978	60,807	1,067,076	144,499
Iowa	5,499,107	286,400	257,876	277,909	367,032	327,627	84,853	35,155	652,431	124,738
Kansas	4,649,365	242,145	218,028	263,481	310,317	303,992	70,530	31,964	536,987	118,595
Kentucky	7,623,109	397,022	357,479	290,028	508,796	347,480	100,256	48,733	1,148,538	125,964
Louisiana	8,872,840	462,109	416,084	307,918	592,207	376,786	119,442	56,722	1,599,212	132,364
Maine	2,116,508	110,231	99,252	225,970	141,264	242,542	28,645	31,964	342,223	108,861
Maryland	6,453,773	336,121	302,644	299,550	430,750	363,078	111,065	41,258	780,289	133,501
Massachusetts	8,279,060	431,184	388,239	332,733	552,576	417,438	146,465	52,927	1,116,463	145,507
Michigan	15,312,930	797,519	718,086	443,248	1,022,046	598,478	265,357	95,892	1,681,553	181,854
Minnesota	7,139,138	371,815	334,783	303,590	476,494	369,696	112,416	45,639	776,771	134,931
Mississippi	5,804,180	302,290	272,182	270,695	387,394	315,809	78,637	37,105	1,054,146	119,590
Missouri	8,841,073	460,455	414,594	318,306	590,088	393,803	130,251	56,519	1,096,896	140,716
Montana	1,554,098	80,939	72,878	220,199	103,728	233,088	22,159	31,964	267,611	106,326
Nebraska	2,784,937	145,043	130,597	239,243	185,878	264,286	42,967	31,964	401,055	112,668
Nevada	675,996	35,206	31,700	210,676	45,119	217,490	12,160	31,964	197,951	104,214
New Hampshire	1,332,469	69,397	62,485	217,602	88,934	228,834	19,457	31,964	270,220	106,085
New Jersey	10,837,793	564,448	508,229	374,573	723,357	485,978	193,756	69,285	1,425,491	157,623
New Mexico	2,467,331	128,502	115,703	231,163	164,679	251,051	34,319	31,964	344,103	109,830
New York	25,221,934	1,313,593	1,182,761	630,805	1,683,411	905,727	474,796	95,892	3,748,204	242,595
North Carolina	12,568,871	654,603	589,406	346,006	838,896	439,182	164,301	80,351	1,898,912	139,715
North Dakota	1,502,485	78,251	70,458	218,756	100,282	230,725	20,538	31,964	273,278	105,446
Ohio	19,605,737	1,021,093	919,394	486,819	1,308,564	669,855	314,009	95,892	2,064,206	191,182
Oklahoma	5,652,065	294,368	265,049	266,944	377,241	309,664	74,314	36,133	626,960	120,716
Oregon	4,029,962	209,887	188,982	255,690	268,975	291,229	60,802	31,964	467,203	116,822
Pennsylvania	21,244,618	1,106,450	996,248	496,918	1,417,949	686,399	324,818	95,892	2,590,968	194,243
Rhode Island	1,560,246	81,260	73,166	222,507	104,137	236,870	25,132	31,964	345,201	107,449
South Carolina	6,892,676	358,960	323,226	281,948	460,044	334,244	92,149	44,064	1,190,918	121,836
South Dakota	1,518,034	79,061	71,187	219,621	101,319	232,143	21,348	31,964	278,988	106,043
Tennessee	9,093,311	473,593	426,423	305,898	606,923	373,478	117,010	58,132	1,403,582	130,426
Texas	24,662,653	1,284,465	1,156,533	513,654	1,646,084	713,815	348,328	95,892	3,205,110	195,475
Utah	2,457,750	128,003	115,254	231,163	164,039	251,051	34,049	31,964	275,215	110,146
Vermont	886,283	46,158	41,562	211,253	59,154	218,435	12,431	31,964	225,578	103,809
Virginia	10,311,628	537,045	483,555	327,539	688,239	408,929	145,925	65,920	1,436,435	137,353
Washington	6,213,164	323,590	291,361	292,048	414,691	350,788	103,499	39,720	631,069	128,788
West Virginia	4,277,862	222,797	200,607	251,362	285,522	284,139	56,478	31,964	613,710	113,659
Wisconsin	7,965,778	414,868	373,548	315,132	531,667	388,604	125,658	50,924	916,493	140,307
Wyoming	701,150	36,517	32,880	209,522	46,797	215,599	10,539	31,964	204,270	102,965
District of Columbia	1,010,762	52,643	47,399	217,024	67,463	227,889	19,186	31,964	297,828	105,610
Outlying Areas	7,674,715	408,611	359,899	480,000	518,020	585,000	109,768	172,237	971,968	210,000

TABLE 23.–U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, ESTIMATED STATE ALLOTMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (Continued)

STATE	HIGHER EDUCATION										
	Student assistance			Undergraduate instructional equipment (HEA VI)		Construction (HEFA I)				Colleges of A & M Arts	
	Educ. opp. grants 1/ (HEA IV-A)	College work study (HEA IV-C)	Cont. to loan fund (NDEA II)	TV equipment	Other equipment	Pub. community colleges & tech. inst. (sec. 103)	Other undergrad. fac. (sec. 104)	State admin. & planning	Univ. comm. services (HEA I)	Bankhead-Jones Act (annual)	Second-Morrill Act (permanent)
Total	$62,465,400	$401,000,000	$286,000,000	$1,500,000	$11,000,000	$10,320,000	$32,680,000	$3,000,000	$9,500,000	$10,000,000	$2,600,000
Alabama	945,758	9,801,005	4,329,888	24,473	179,471	222,008	502,275	50,543	174,707	186,801	50,000
Alaska	31,239	375,665	143,019	938	6,877	50,000	50,000	26,625	105,854	153,229	50,000
Arizona	660,944	3,653,870	3,025,951	17,738	130,075	97,629	322,297	41,157	135,360	168,939	50,000
Arkansas	536,872	5,671,608	2,457,919	13,681	100,323	120,935	280,351	39,671	142,062	170,550	50,000
California	6,763,168	33,149,610	30,963,291	170,022	1,246,837	797,929	3,626,821	194,553	506,816	363,199	50,000
Colorado	909,352	4,464,724	4,163,216	21,653	158,791	117,384	413,023	48,064	143,844	173,584	50,000
Connecticut	827,950	4,286,142	3,790,537	17,812	130,623	107,605	449,920	44,714	162,807	182,399	50,000
Delaware	144,918	879,265	663,468	3,362	24,655	50,000	85,226	29,724	111,306	155,856	50,000
Florida	1,719,594	11,538,099	7,872,683	42,270	309,982	266,900	903,782	67,425	231,724	222,545	50,000
Georgia	1,074,651	10,794,098	4,919,990	26,355	193,272	238,889	605,955	60,613	197,128	199,039	50,000
Hawaii	248,360	1,345,496	1,137,046	5,491	40,264	50,000	127,557	31,074	116,439	158,226	50,000
Idaho	266,664	1,519,509	1,220,847	6,697	49,074	50,800	130,907	32,292	115,039	157,618	50,000
Illinois	3,115,690	17,518,566	14,264,322	69,748	511,490	403,619	1,679,643	108,263	332,436	268,752	50,000
Indiana	1,637,332	9,116,087	7,496,071	37,714	276,570	251,528	825,331	70,796	207,436	205,496	50,000
Iowa	1,106,846	6,631,443	5,075,628	24,647	180,746	173,348	508,237	55,315	158,862	180,185	50,000
Kansas	901,190	4,803,938	4,125,849	20,849	152,894	133,295	405,630	52,769	148,596	174,031	50,000
Kentucky	899,436	8,058,047	4,117,819	22,870	167,711	193,261	468,112	49,106	168,386	184,398	50,000
Louisiana	1,062,313	9,729,092	4,863,504	27,420	201,074	221,925	554,539	48,602	178,695	188,927	50,000
Maine	256,712	1,953,310	1,175,287	6,411	47,013	69,980	149,912	33,699	120,745	160,617	50,000
Maryland	972,689	5,995,799	4,453,186	22,883	167,805	155,307	564,861	52,183	178,822	191,911	50,000
Massachusetts	2,295,711	9,903,999	10,510,277	51,179	375,309	246,467	1,029,593	85,397	215,348	210,789	50,000
Michigan	2,779,329	15,468,726	12,726,387	64,733	474,708	415,948	1,454,013	99,817	283,968	244,830	50,000
Minnesota	1,386,844	8,062,574	6,340,123	32,161	235,845	228,533	695,560	61,259	177,698	190,657	50,000
Mississippi	719,079	8,251,723	3,292,103	18,487	135,565	146,029	352,399	47,456	149,826	173,688	50,000
Missouri	1,460,483	9,155,612	6,686,416	35,115	257,509	230,981	730,868	63,848	197,785	199,978	50,000
Montana	269,337	1,577,097	1,233,084	6,350	46,568	50,000	128,719	32,812	114,763	157,420	50,000
Nebraska	594,016	3,404,633	2,719,537	13,704	100,500	82,105	269,437	40,173	130,820	165,854	50,000
Nevada	96,903	566,752	443,641	2,013	14,766	50,000	61,455	27,751	109,524	155,222	50,000
New Hampshire	268,275	1,295,761	1,228,222	6,178	45,306	50,000	125,134	34,282	114,912	157,882	50,000
New Jersey	1,100,114	8,633,846	5,036,568	27,250	199,830	283,598	847,431	58,034	249,966	226,592	50,000
New Mexico	343,103	2,614,972	1,570,800	8,909	65,337	79,245	182,780	34,241	121,084	160,856	50,000
New York	5,188,803	28,585,250	23,755,497	118,068	865,836	644,024	2,741,170	157,020	485,753	344,368	50,000
North Carolina	1,484,527	13,819,562	6,796,494	36,889	270,513	289,495	753,294	72,968	208,836	204,302	50,000
North Dakota	292,605	1,803,828	1,339,610	7,072	51,858	50,587	127,191	32,851	113,236	156,601	50,000
Ohio	2,970,366	17,608,848	13,598,996	69,286	508,095	511,808	1,639,802	98,370	325,054	263,816	50,000
Oklahoma	980,719	5,949,349	4,489,951	24,567	180,154	139,085	449,300	48,203	153,920	177,346	50,000
Oregon	861,479	4,056,602	3,944,044	20,340	149,160	119,013	396,712	49,285	142,508	172,346	50,000
Pennsylvania	3,122,145	20,417,169	14,293,876	74,956	549,682	625,507	1,755,577	112,658	349,235	276,018	50,000
Rhode Island	327,925	1,682,365	1,501,312	8,027	58,871	50,000	157,424	34,624	119,260	160,148	50,000
South Carolina	574,697	7,572,433	2,631,093	14,637	107,333	164,261	339,132	46,076	156,614	177,680	50,000
South Dakota	288,858	2,001,836	1,322,457	7,056	51,745	51,133	131,670	33,607	114,106	157,119	50,000
Tennessee	1,164,251	10,074,923	5,330,199	29,826	218,724	224,602	578,383	58,723	183,828	191,930	50,000
Texas	3,361,270	23,937,776	15,388,640	83,555	612,739	515,517	1,744,074	111,974	333,603	269,637	50,000
Utah	650,146	2,589,295	2,976,511	16,328	119,735	75,408	263,205	42,879	121,869	161,318	50,000
Vermont	196,848	1,036,638	901,213	4,494	32,962	50,000	84,501	32,025	109,100	154,752	50,000
Virginia	1,076,476	9,469,292	4,928,348	27,083	198,610	219,706	635,662	59,083	197,658	199,669	50,000
Washington	1,269,398	6,151,139	5,811,589	29,509	216,400	169,582	615,133	58,092	169,913	186,427	50,000
West Virginia	588,730	4,956,242	2,695,336	15,107	110,788	127,372	279,867	37,839	138,584	168,637	50,000
Wisconsin	1,594,722	8,467,082	7,300,992	36,985	271,219	257,591	789,361	70,216	189,322	197,205	50,000
Wyoming	126,375	703,573	578,575	3,060	22,439	50,000	61,431	28,986	106,830	153,552	50,000
District of Columbia	473,475	1,875,737	2,167,676	10,653	78,126	50,000	179,496	39,628	117,012	158,083	50,000
Outlying Areas	476,913	8,020,000	2,202,912	13,394	98,221	300,861	435,847	52,433	161,001	178,978	50,000

1/ Amounts represent initial year awards only for academic year 1972-73.

TABLE 23.—U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, ESTIMATED STATE ALLOTMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (Continued)

STATE	LIBRARIES AND EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS			TOTAL
	Public Library Services (LSCA I)	Library Construction (LSCA II)	Interlibrary Cooperation (LSCA III)	
Total	$46,568,500	$9,500,000	$2,640,500	$3,936,465,535
Alabama	801,520	170,495	48,695	90,537,676
Alaska	252,774	106,185	40,763	26,991,756
Arizona	509,562	136,279	44,475	47,328,222
Arkansas	535,902	139,366	44,855	30,799,731
California	3,684,797	508,399	90,372	355,557,606
Colorado	585,496	145,178	45,572	46,289,843
Connecticut	729,574	162,063	47,655	40,593,530
Delaware	295,726	111,219	41,384	10,906,484
Florida	1,385,770	238,966	57,140	108,212,538
Georgia	1,001,565	193,939	51,587	104,962,494
Hawaii	334,465	115,759	41,944	23,234,445
Idaho	32[illegible],526	114,594	41,800	15,833,128
Illinois	2,141,046	327,480	68,058	157,336,341
Indiana	1,107,070	206,304	53,112	67,367,806
Iowa	693,391	157,823	47,132	47,081,637
Kansas	592,798	146,034	45,678	44,305,218
Kentucky	762,250	165,893	48,127	80,806,067
Louisiana	836,278	174,568	49,197	80,450,221
Maine	373,542	120,338	42,509	20,415,381
Maryland	885,043	180,283	49,902	79,131,351
Massachusetts	1,193,608	216,445	54,363	90,897,962
Michigan	1,750,025	281,654	62,405	128,512,168
Minnesota	864,552	177,882	49,606	62,691,905
Mississippi	587,182	145,376	45,597	75,499,446
Missouri	1,016,903	195,737	51,808	79,197,503
Montana	321,278	114,213	41,753	18,613,135
Nebraska	459,143	130,370	43,746	29,942,458
Nevada	285,358	110,003	41,234	10,046,635
New Hampshire	328,835	115,099	41,862	12,487,866
New Jersey	1,451,913	246,717	58,096	105,283,785
New Mexico	377,443	120,795	42,565	37,127,785
New York	3,376,997	472,327	85,923	360,160,422
North Carolina	1,087,577	204,019	52,830	128,567,063
North Dakota	307,891	112,644	41,560	19,325,844
Ohio	2,060,365	318,025	66,891	141,372,812
Oklahoma	646,971	152,383	46,461	60,019,729
Oregon	565,258	142,806	45,280	35,146,042
Pennsylvania	2,259,795	341,396	69,774	170,005,609
Rhode Island	365,868	119,439	42,398	18,939,342
South Carolina	652,431	153,022	46,560	76,238,634
South Dakota	316,361	113,637	41,682	20,908,906
Tennessee	885,352	180,319	49,907	85,915,355
Texas	2,155,499	329,174	68,266	223,270,070
Utah	385,001	121,681	42,674	26,156,899
Vermont	277,672	109,103	41,123	8,809,415
Virginia	1,011,855	195,145	51,735	119,538,309
Washington	795,408	169,779	48,607	62,546,100
West Virginia	504,629	135,701	44,403	42,278,437
Wisconsin	971,588	190,426	51,153	60,483,265
Wyoming	258,056	106,804	40,839	9,313,499
District of Columbia	332,124	115,484	41,910	23,313,371
Outlying Areas	882,467	241,230	87,552	95,714,289

loan programs to nonpublic school sponsors, and (d) tuition reimbursements on a per-capita allocation formula in all future federal aid programs. Inquiries for copies of the report should be addressed to the U.S. Office of Education.

The National Educational Finance Project, a 4-year, $2 million federally funded research study, involved state departments of education, universities, and the U.S. Office of Education in the study of contemporary problems in financing education from the preschool level through high school and including adult education. Program needs were projected to 1980. NEFP designed 19 school finance models based on a prototype state to demonstrate the fiscal impact different financing methods have upon school districts with 10 fundamental guidelines for establishing educational equality among school districts. This documentation of the inequities within and between states closely parallels recent court decisions. The full report is published in five volumes and a summary booklet, *Future Directions for School Financing.* Inquiries for copies of the report should be addressed to NEFP, 1212 S.W. 5th Avenue, Gainsville, Florida 32601.

The first volume of the *Report of the New York State Commission on the Quality, Cost and Financing of Elementary and Secondary Education* was released in February 1972. It was conducted by an 18-member Commission, with Manly Fleischmann, Chairman, whose mission was to report on the quality, cost, and financing of elementary and secondary education in New York State and make recommendations for the improvement of performance in all these dimensions.

In the five broad categories of problems studied, the Commission recommended far-reaching legislative changes and/or appropriate administrative regulations. Unlike many commission reports, this study attached a price tag, wherever possible, to each recommendation.

This intensive study resulted in the basic conclusions that the state of New York should be responsible for the full funding of public elementary and secondary education to assure that each pupil is provided equal educational opportunity, and that the quality of his education does not depend upon the property values where he lives. Recognizing the elasticity of the tax structure of the federal government, the Commission recommended substantial increases (to 25-30 percent) in federal funding to offset state deficits and expand support for education.

The subsequent 10 chapters of this planned 15-chapter report will be issued in installments periodically. Copies of the report may be ordered from the New York State Department of Education.

TABLE 24.–TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1961-62	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1961-62	$18,373,339	...	...
1962-63	19,735,070*	7.4	7.4
1963-64	21,324,993	16.1	8.1
1964-65	23,029,742*	25.3	8.0
1965-66	26,248,026	42.9	14.0
1966-67	28,352,330*	54.3	8.0
1967-68	32,977,182	79.5	16.3
1968-69	35,782,262*	94.8	8.5
1969-70	39,090,792*	112.8	9.2
1970-71	43,716,076*	137.9	11.8
1971-72	46,804,382*	154.7	7.1

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 19.

*NEA Research Division estimates are starred. Other figures are from the U.S. Office of Education.

TABLE 25.–GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

School year	GNP (in billions)	Percent increase over 1961-62	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1961-62	$ 541.7	...	...
1962-63	574.1	6.0	6.0
1963-64	610.6	12.7	6.4
1964-65	655.6	21.0	7.4
1965-66	718.5	32.6	9.6
1966-67	771.1	42.3	7.3
1967-68	827.6	52.8	7.3
1968-69	899.6	66.1	8.7
1969-70	956.2	76.5	6.3
1970-71	1,008.2	86.1	5.4
1971-72	1,090.1*	101.2	8.1

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce. Office of Business Economics. *Survey of Current Business* 45: 24-25, August 1965; 48: 19, July 1968; 49: July 1969.

Council of Economic Advisers. *Annual Report, January 1972.* p. 195.

*Second quarter of 1972 estimated by NEA Research Division.

Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Estimates of expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools, including current expenditures for all programs operated by public school systems, interest, and capital outlay reached

a high of $46.8 billion in 1971-72, up 7.1 percent from $43.7 billion in 1970-71.

The 10-year annual growth rate of 9.8 percent for total school expenditures may be compared with a rate of 7.3 percent for gross national product (both in current dollars). Over the past 10 years, school expenditures have been increasing at a rate 2.5 percent higher than the increase registered for the whole economy. However, this year's gain of 7.1 percent in school expenditures is 1.0 percentage point below the estimated gain of 8.1 percent in GNP. (See Tables 24 and 25.)

In 1961-62, total educational expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools were 3.4 percent of GNP. By 1971-72 the public schools' share of GNP advanced to 4.3 percent.

Current Expenditures

In 1971-72, the total current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools were $39.6 billion, an increase of $2.7 billion, or 7.4 percent, over the previous year. (See Table 26.)

Current expenditure for elementary and secondary day schools includes amounts paid for general control, instructional service, operation, maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services at all levels of administration—state, intermediate, and basic local. Current expenditure comprises all governmental contributions to the retirement fund and expenditure for school services, including attendance, health services, transportation, food services, and other. This figure does not include payments for capital outlay and interest on school debt or amounts spent for community colleges, adult education, summer school, and community services.

TABLE 26.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1961-62	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1961-62*	$14,729,270	...	...
1962-63	15,606,328**	6.0	6.0
1963-64	17,218,446	16.9	10.3
1964-65	18,548,925**	25.9	7.7
1965-66	21,053,280	42.9	13.5
1966-67	22,854,760**	55.2	8.6
1967-68	26,877,162	82.5	17.6
1968-69	29,043,410**	97.2	8.1
1969-70	32,683,265**	121.9	12.5
1970-71	36,852,065**	150.2	12.8
1971-72	39,589,764**	168.8	7.4

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 20.

*Includes expenditures for community colleges, adult education, and summer school programs in California.

**NEA Research Division estimates are starred. Other figures are from U.S. Office of Education.

TABLE 27.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN ADA, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount	Percent increase over 1961-62	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1961-62	$419	...	...
1962-63	433*	3.3	3.3
1963-64	460	9.8	6.2
1964-65	484*	15.5	5.2
1965-66	537	28.2	11.0
1966-67	573*	36.8	6.7
1967-68	658	57.0	14.8
1968-69	702*	67.5	6.7
1969-70	773*	84.5	10.1
1970-71	868*	107.2	12.3
1971-72	929*	121.7	7.0

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 20.

*NEA Research Division estimates are starred. Other figures are from U.S. Office of Education.

The trend in current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance is shown in Table 27. This year's national figure of $929 is an increase of 121.7 percent over 1961-62, and 7.0 percent over last year's revised estimate of $868. The highest expenditure per pupil in the top state is 2.7 times as great as that in the bottom state. (See Table 28.)

Table 29 shows the state's expenditure per pupil in ADA relative to the U.S. average since 1955. Since 1961-62, 13 states have been stable in their positions relative to the U.S. average, shifting not more than 5 percentage points; 21 states have shifted 6-11 percentage points; 7 states and the District of Columbia have gained 12 percentage points or more. These states are Georgia, Hawaii, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia.

A drop of 12 or more percentage points was registered for 9 states: Arizona, California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

Expenditures of Local School Systems

In 1971-72, there were 82 school systems in the United States with 50,000 or more pupils en-

Continued on page 37

TABLE 28.–CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN ADA, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE

State	Expenditure per pupil in ADA, 1971-72	Percent of U.S. average	Percent change, 1961-62 to 1971-72
1	2	3	4
New York	$1,468	158.0	133.6
Alaska	1,432	154.1	131.2
New Jersey	1,289	138.8	140.7
Vermont	1,208	130.0	196.4
Michigan	1,148	123.6	153.4
Connecticut	1,130	121.6	128.9
Delaware	1,097	118.1	126.1
Pennsylvania	1,073	115.5	138.1
Maryland	1,071	115.3	143.4
Wisconsin	1,069	115.1	126.6
Hawaii	1,039	111.8	189.8
Illinois	1,032	111.1	104.4
Rhode Island	1,006	108.3	117.6
Oregon	979	105.4	94.2
Iowa[a]	965	103.9	134.8
California	952	102.5	108.3
Minnesota	941	101.3	98.6
Wyoming	940	101.2	88.0
Nevada	910	98.0	99.9
Massachusetts	907	97.6	93.5
Colorado	905	97.4	110.7
Montana	904	97.3	100.6
Virginia	875	94.2	172.9
Ohio	871	93.8	119.3
Louisiana	867	93.3	123.3
Washington	866	93.2	84.9
Kansas	854	91.9	108.1
Arizona	853	91.8	90.7
Florida	850	91.5	142.5
New Hampshire	847	91.2	118.4
Indiana	837	90.1	94.8
Missouri	812	87.4	106.8
New Mexico	807	86.9	96.4
Maine	803	86.4	147.9
Georgia	788	84.8	172.8
South Dakota	781	84.1	108.1
North Dakota	740	79.7	83.6
Idaho	732	78.8	127.8
Nebraska	713	76.7	94.3
West Virginia	713	76.7	144.4
Texas	705	75.9	96.4
South Carolina	700	75.3	184.2
Utah	696	74.9	98.6
North Carolina	695	74.8	130.8
Tennessee	659	70.9	154.4
Kentucky	650	70.0	115.6
Mississippi	634	68.2	176.3
Oklahoma	633	68.1	90.2
Arkansas	601	64.7	130.0
Alabama	543	58.4	124.1
United States	929	100.0	122.0

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1962-63.* Research Report 1962-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1962. p. 30.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 37.

[a]Includes expenditures for area vocational schools and junior colleges.

TABLE 29.–CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AS PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1955-56 TO 1971-72

State	Percent of national average									
	1955-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 states and D.C. .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Alabama	64	60	64	58	63	68	59	60	60	58
Alaska	143	154	146	148	146	145	146	148	161	154
Arizona	106	109	108	107	104	100	108	99	97	92
Arkansas	54	60	60	62	61	75	71	71	67	65
California	117	115	113	109	110	107	108	96	NA	103
Colorado	104	101	106	102	103	101	96	93	94	97
Connecticut	116	116	116	118	118	118	123	128	129	122
Delaware	124	131	122	116	120	124	115	116	119	118
District of Columbia	119	117	115	110	111	120	136	126	131	138
Florida	88	90	85	84	86	86	89	96	94	92
Georgia	66	72	67	69	69	73	78	74	78	85
Hawaii	83	80	87	85	89	103	103	115	113	112
Idaho	84	79	77	77	76	79	84*	74	78	79
Illinois	120	113	117	121	111	110	108	110	113	111
Indiana	99	99	98	103	98	99	96	90	92	90
Iowa	102	100	98	98	99	96	101	113	106	104
Kansas	100	97	93	98	98	101	94	94*	93	92
Kentucky	57	63	62	72	68	71	75	79	72	70
Louisiana	96	105	99	93	85	87	94	89	92	93
Maine	76	74	75	77	78	79	82	88	88	86
Maryland	101	102	105	105	104	104	111	114	112	115
Massachusetts ...	112	108	109	112	116	116	99	95	102	98
Michigan	112	109	111	108	104	104	97	109	119	124
Minnesota	111	110	113	113	112	109	102	105	101	101
Mississippi	53	51	55	55	54	55	57	65	70	68
Missouri	90	93	92	94	93	91	92	93	87	87
Montana	119	112	110	108	105	99	108	105	99	97
Nebraska	95	91	90	88	86	87	77	88	78	77
Nevada	118	114	115	109	106	105	107	98	93	98
New Hampshire ..	96	93	93	93	94	92	90	91	90	91
New Jersey	130	130	130	128	126	124	133	129	134	139
New Mexico	108	100	97	98	101	99	97	85	85	87
New York	145	149	150	150	162	160	162	162	159	158
North Carolina ...	64	64	63	72	69	70	73	76	76	75
North Dakota ...	98	95	98	96	92	90	86	84	82	80
Ohio	96	97	97	95	94	91	92	94	91	94
Oklahoma	85	83	83	79	77	82	75	73	70	68
Oregon	121	118	119	120	119	116	113	114	108	105
Pennsylvania	113	108	109	108	104	105	108	113	112	116
Rhode Island	111	110	110	110	107	109	107	114	111	108
South Carolina ...	64	62	59	59	61	63	72	77	75	75
South Dakota ...	105	97	93	90	89	87	85	85	83	84
Tennessee	64	62	63	62	64	68	73	73*	72	71
Texas	90	95	89	86	86	88	75	70	78	76
Utah	82	85	86	84	89	86	79	79	76	75
Vermont	89	98	92	97	95	96	94	125	127	130
Virginia	73	72	73	77	78	80	87	90	90	94
Washington	113	112	112	112	111	109	102	101	95	93
West Virginia	67	68	69	70	70	70	79	83	78	77
Wisconsin	114	106	110	113	112	111	111	112	112	115
Wyoming	117	122	120	119	116	110	112	114	104	101

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 70.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71.* Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1970. p. 36-37.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 36-37.

*ADA figure has been revised since publication of *Estimates of School Statistics.*

TABLE 30.–EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF 50,000 OR MORE PUPILS

School system	Total current expenditure					Cost of instruction				
	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget	1970-71 budget	1971-72 budget	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget	1970-71 budget	1971-72 budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Birmingham, Ala.	$333.70	...	$394.37	$ 448.72	$ 494.71	$280.54	...	$331.32	$ 369.75	$ 407.16
Jefferson Co., Ala.	290.46	$340.32	357.61	429.19	438.38	247.65	$292.15	299.54	362.61	366.65
*Mobile, Ala.	313.77	...	...	...	472.55	261.29	...	...	...	372.34
Tucson, Ariz.	647.68	696.51	...	726.78	764.13	492.19	536.74	...	541.68	569.33
*Fresno, Calif.	607.27	658.69	...	...	782.43	481.86	524.97	...	...	646.32
Garden Grove, Calif.	535.46	580.43	...	...	...	399.82	443.73	...	...	...
*Long Beach, Calif.	624.28	...	...	...	993.29	465.36	...	...	...	717.65
*Los Angeles, Calif.	622.91	...	...	...	898.07	460.22	...	...	...	594.54
*Oakland, Calif.	715.84	795.28	...	...	1,121.10	544.70	590.61	...	...	788.06
*Sacramento, Calif.	675.11	598.99	670.40	...	848.74	518.88	452.14	511.27	...	625.60
*San Diego, Calif.	570.63	688.99	...	812.73	845.32	443.74	544.99	...	642.36	666.39
*San Francisco, Calif.	711.91	...	...	...	1,587.47	541.26	...	...	...	1,090.29
San Juan, Calif.	569.23	673.62	...	...	790.58	436.27	521.31	...	...	602.66
Denver, Colo.	617.22	652.49	785.52	916.79	1,025.59	455.96	470.50	556.06	654.63	719.11
Jefferson Co., Colo.	515.68	520.81	640.49	722.24	837.09	381.26	386.22	465.57	523.14	608.81
District of Columbia	656.74	815.04	962.02	...	1,167.20	483.56	603.67	778.14	...	795.91
Brevard Co., Fla.	...	...	611.73	...	734.77	...	...	453.05	...	512.02
Broward Co., Fla.	...	...	725.96	792.90	843.58	...	...	553.93	607.56	620.28
Dade Co., Fla.	557.59	644.49	723.58	753.69	776.35	443.95	513.01	570.13	575.38	575.45
Duval Co., Fla.	451.30	525.13	571.49	642.81	735.62	354.59	404.33	415.78	470.64	512.14
Hillsborough Co., Fla.	...	519.02	542.82	637.64	662.18	...	403.60	409.05	463.27	464.83
Orange Co., Fla.	472.55	...	...	...	...	370.12	...	...	...	...
Palm Beach Co., Fla.	640.57	...	761.75	770.19	900.14	505.94	...	567.07	585.97	672.30
Pinellas Co., Fla.	574.29	621.62	633.48	672.47	769.98	456.24	497.78	489.94	508.53	592.39
Polk Co., Fla.	454.46	569.99	642.55	...	...	361.36	450.01	504.27	...	...
*Atlanta, Ga.	507.55	528.93	547.66	758.91	978.82	383.68	389.02	414.49	513.90	655.71
De Kalb Co., Ga.	447.85	461.61	475.05	...	620.57	356.68	368.85	376.61	...	472.39
Hawaii (State of)	607.39	602.63	836.81	986.98	945.75	422.88	426.33	547.78	612.91	636.59
Chicago, Ill.	657.31	636.18	863.33	...	1,037.06	465.29	414.55	602.95	...	702.58
*Indianapolis, Ind.	558.46	...	660.86	...	793.63	412.66	...	505.29	...	591.68
Wichita, Kans.	535.56	584.19	662.77	712.94	762.65	420.03	448.91	511.46	540.77	559.60
Jefferson Co., Ky.	437.99	...	546.48	...	590.80	359.07	...	441.00	...	470.93
Louisville, Ky.	467.99	503.98	552.38	585.86	621.35	376.20	405.55	440.21	450.24	470.37
Caddo Parish, La.	422.64	450.04	510.26	657.33	705.25	342.12	359.51	401.94	518.89	551.33
East Baton Rouge Parish, La.	477.72	386.59	...	540.47	686.47	377.94	383.51	...	407.42	489.49
Jefferson Parish, La.	440.90	...	...	...	...	339.26	...	...	...	...
Orleans Parish, La.	463.37	470.59	470.04	582.69	593.24	365.82	370.76	370.82	448.12	447.44
Anne Arundel Co., Md.	...	...	670.73	877.84	809.21	...	...	516.94	615.69	626.74
Baltimore City, Md.	602.23	678.99	675.62	787.56	813.43	407.91	510.86	493.47	555.97	587.24
Baltimore Co., Md.	611.73	680.29	750.22	845.12	955.92	475.09	524.30	578.81	653.71	710.02
Montgomery Co., Md.	762.37	806.24	929.68	1,064.11	1,192.38	548.60	607.15	704.52	791.04	885.70
Prince George's Co., Md.	595.12	694.08	...	...	...	469.17	545.92	...	...	...
Boston, Mass.	675.74	765.60	776.70	930.62	...	475.24	552.39	587.44	657.78	...
**Detroit, Mich.	...	...	...	...	884.95	...	...	...	...	609.13
Minneapolis, Minn.	558.02	747.07	851.25	927.05	1,086.70	409.97	564.97	584.41	688.74	792.25
St. Paul, Minn.	...	...	830.76	...	...	...	...	619.80	...	...
Kansas City, Mo.	567.55	609.92	713.31	...	...	396.21	426.20	469.73	...	...
St. Louis, Mo.	552.71	587.54	685.15	728.16	844.23	373.44	397.37	483.47	486.74	565.71
Omaha, Nebr.	...	...	...	...	723.16	...	...	...	...	527.37
Clark Co., Nev.	562.36	571.08	643.47	671.09	768.54	450.50	456.53	483.60	508.12	575.91
Newark, N.J.	...	...	...	...	1,076.44	...	...	...	...	728.86

TABLE 30.–EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF 50,000 OR MORE PUPILS (Continued)

School system	Total current expenditure					Cost of instruction				
	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget	1970-71 budget	1971-72 budget	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget	1970-71 budget	1971-72 budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	$461.76	$459.38	$544.69	$ 577.06	$ 612.96	$346.85	$341.34	$399.31	$ 418.53	$ 441.41
Buffalo, N.Y.	710.06	836.12	846.41	948.80	1,102.05	455.70	540.71	519.81	585.16	696.12
New York City, N.Y.	899.38	...	...	1,167.49	...	586.56	...	...	1,087.09	...
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akron, Ohio	506.60	528.69	621.59	...	767.08	350.69	349.64	442.28	...	611.10
Cincinnati, Ohio	560.14	606.92	691.99	810.69	...	389.76	414.00	466.54	507.58	...
Cleveland, Ohio	...	602.87	744.51	731.85	...	...	387.17	481.51	483.16	...
Columbus, Ohio	547.78	548.37	...	707.56	808.31	390.59	383.43	...	489.86	554.78
Dayton, Ohio	608.29	...	790.17	947.80	...	433.19	...	542.10	613.69	...
Toledo, Ohio	577.81	...	687.08	...	735.99	383.92	...	460.91	...	446.87
Oklahoma City, Okla.	357.66	397.06	453.63	479.73	...	259.29	312.92	339.74	364.16	...
Tulsa, Okla.	...	...	494.06	574.67	619.54	...	...	383.13	439.92	470.05
Portland, Oreg.	619.78	704.58	787.08	...	...	476.89	513.74	574.49	...	...
Philadelphia, Pa.	677.55	785.40	989.96	909.10	...	458.34	540.97	729.98	615.40	...
Pittsburgh, Pa.	725.17	653.88	...	...	...	500.15	455.51	...	...	...
Charleston Co., S.C.	...	...	411.59	434.81	459.67	...	...	341.10	363.57	375.10
Greenville Co., S.C.	328.40	...	460.34	479.60	545.09	272.16	...	356.58	388.88	448.79
Memphis, Tenn.	387.38	398.65	469.49	484.52	542.63	303.63	320.45	377.10	388.27	460.56
Nashville-Davidson Co., Tenn.	461.64	502.61	567.92	646.78	767.65	348.27	378.76	435.65	505.34	571.40
Dallas, Texas	431.22	...	521.28	610.63	703.09	348.71	...	412.60	490.22	568.98
El Paso, Texas	468.11	438.17	493.14	573.62	607.96	398.37	368.77	411.22	485.06	506.80
Fort Worth, Texas	423.41	476.47	478.40	...	610.02	344.17	379.30	381.28	...	489.49
Houston, Texas	427.62	...	495.10	564.13	667.07	358.52	...	404.91	460.19	546.24
San Antonio, Texas	357.03	407.96	459.01	522.25	618.19	290.82	333.86	375.99	424.95	503.80
Granite Dist., Utah	443.74	453.07	528.70	554.51	613.76	322.96	322.29	380.05	398.57	440.63
Fairfax Co., Va.	594.69	648.43	727.99	807.10	921.35	467.30	510.00	578.63	647.67	607.76
Norfolk, Va.	457.44	524.04	610.57	668.13	812.07	389.18	438.11	512.66	556.18	665.96
Richmond, Va.	...	...	...	684.65	839.17	...	...	...	509.64	624.34
Seattle, Wash.	622.74	805.64	...	...	...	471.47	586.97	...	...	...
Kanawha Co., W. Va.	444.49	488.26	...	608.79	...	329.45	364.77	...	451.64	...
Milwaukee, Wis.	575.63	712.02	771.77	791.28	950.66	438.88	493.86	562.56	577.71	633.52
Median of systems reporting	$558.02	$598.99	$643.01	$710.25	$776.35	$399.82	$438.11	$475.62	$508.32	$575.45

SOURCES:

Figures for 1967-68 are unpublished data of the NEA Research Division. Estimates for 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72 are from Adopted Budgets of Local School Systems.

*Figures for 1971-72 based on ADA.

**Estimated by NEA Research Division.

rolled. The trend in current expenditure per pupil in ADM (average daily membership) for these large systems is shown in Table 30. For the 63 systems reporting on 1971-72 budgets, the median expenditure per pupil was $776.35.

The per-pupil expenditures for the large school systems do not fully reflect the impact of the federal programs. This is partly because some budgets were completed before allocations for the federal programs were made by the U.S. Office of Education, and because some systems do not integrate the federally funded programs into the regular accounts of elementary and secondary schools. In addition, some of the federally funded programs are not part of the program of the regular public elementary and secondary day schools and hence would not be included in these accounts. In addition, the local expenditures per pupil shown in Table 30 differ from the state expenditures shown in Tables 28 and 29 in two respects: (a) Local figures represent expenditures per pupil in average daily membership. State figures are shown on the basis of expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance. The total membership figure, ADM, is about 6 percent larger than the attendance figure because membership includes all pupils on the class rolls or belonging to the classes, and the attendance figure exlcudes pupils absent. (b) Expenditure figures for local school systems frequently do not include direct expenditures made in behalf of schools or pupils or teachers by other governmental units; for example, direct state appropriations for teacher retirement, purchase of textbooks, and pupil health services. Differences among systems in performance of school services by nonschool agencies also affect intersystem comparisons of expenditures.

TABLE 31.–CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS OPERATED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1961-62	Percent increase over previous period
1	2	3	4
1961-62	$ 194,093	...	...
1963-64	427,528	120.3**	120.3**
1965-66	648,304	234.0**	51.6**
1966-67* ...	930,165	379.2	43.5
1967-68* ...	1,057,979	445.1	13.7
1968-69* ...	1,173,985	504.9	11.0
1969-70* ...	1,030,063	430.7	−12.3
1970-71* ...	1,112,235	473.0	8.0
1971-72* ...	1,202,515	519.6	8.1

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 13.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics.* Research Report 1967-R19, Research Report 1968-R16, Research Report 1969-R15, Research Report 1970-R15, and Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

**Percent change for the biennium.

TABLE 32.–CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURES BY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

School year	Capital outlay expenditures (in thousands)	Percent of change over 1961-62	Percent of change over previous year
1	2	3	4
1961-62	$2,862,153	...	...
1962-63	3,130,697*	9.4	9.4
1963-64	2,977,976	4.0	−4.9
1964-65	3,241,285*	13.2	8.8
1965-66	3,754,862	31.2	15.8
1966-67	3,662,106*	27.9	−2.5
1967-68	4,255,791	48.7	16.2
1968-69	4,461,140*	55.9	4.8
1969-70	4,158,412*	45.3	−6.8
1970-71	4,333,001*	51.4	4.2
1971-72	4,500,157*	57.2	3.9

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 21.

*NEA Research Division estimates are starred. Other figures are from the U.S. Office of Education.

TABLE 33.–NUMBER OF PUBLICLY OWNED NEW AND ABANDONED CLASSROOMS, 1960-61 TO 1969-70

School year	Class-rooms added	Rooms converted from other uses to instructional purposes	Class-rooms aban-doned	Net addition
1	2	3	4	5
1960-61	72,214	*	18,733	53,481
1961-62	72,089	*	18,134	53,955
1962-63	65,300	*	17,000	48,300
1963-64	69,300	*	17,100	52,200
1964-65	65,200	*	16,400	48,800
1965-66	72,600	*	17,700	54,900
1966-67	71,000	*	24,000	47,000
1967-68	75,400	*	19,400	56,000
1968-69	69,700	*	18,315	51,384
1969-70	63,800	2,261	19,196	46,865

SOURCE:

U.S. Office of Education.

*Counted as new classrooms prior to 1969-70.

Current Expenditures for Other Programs

Current expenditures of public school systems for junior colleges, adult education, summer schools, and other community services are esti-

mated at $1.2 billion, up 8.1 percent from last year. This increase reflects the addition of community colleges in some states, increased funds for vocational and adult education, and many new and expanded community services administered by the local school district. A part of the rise in other school programs—the current expenditures for programs other than elementary and secondary day schools—is no doubt due to increased expenditures for adult and vocational education, junior colleges, and Head Start and other poverty programs.

Capital Outlay and Interest

Capital outlay was estimated at $4.5 billion, up 3.9 percent from last year and up 57.2 percent in 10 years (see Table 32). Over a similar period, 1961 to 1971, the composite construction cost index of the U.S. Department of Commerce increased 61 percent. Thus, the rise in expenditures for capital outlay is attributable to rising prices.

The U.S. Office of Education estimated that there were 1,864,300 publicly owned instruction rooms in the fall of 1970. The differences in the numbers of new classrooms and the number of classrooms retired from service show a decline in the net addition for the second consecutive year (Table 33).

Interest rates on school bonds reached a high of 7.12 percent on May 28, 1970, according to the Bond Buyers Index of 20 bonds. This was the highest rate on record on this Index. Since then, interest rates have returned to 1969 levels. The lowest rate reported by the Index was 1.29 percent on February 14, 1946. High and low yields for recent years are shown in Table 34.

Interest payments on school bonds (Table 35) reflect the growing volume of debt outstanding as well as the rising cost of borrowing. Interest payments for 1971-72 are estimated at $1.5 billion.

TABLE 34.–HIGH AND LOW SCHOOL BOND YIELDS, 1963 TO 1972

Year	High	Low
1	2	3
1963	3.31% (11/14)	3.01% (3/21)
1964	3.32 (3/19)	3.12 (12/17)
1965	3.56 (12/9)	3.04 (1/28)
1966	4.24 (8/25)	3.51 (1/20)
1967	4.45 (12/7)	3.40 (1/19)
1968	4.85 (12/26)	4.07 (8/8)
1969	6.90 (12/18)	4.82 (1/23)
1970	7.12 (5/28)	5.33 (12/10)
1971	6.23 (6/24)	4.97 (10/21)
1972 to April 10	5.49 (4/6)	4.99 (1/13)

SOURCE:
Weekly Bond Buyer 188: 56 (Section 1); April 10, 1972.

TABLE 35.–INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT

School year	Expenditures for interest (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1961-62	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1961-62	$ 587,823	...	...
1962-63	626,674*	6.6	6.6
1963-64	701,044	19.3	11.9
1964-65	738,525*	25.6	5.3
1965-66	791,580	34.7	7.2
1966-67	905,299*	54.0	14.4
1967-68	977,810	66.3	8.0
1968-69	1,103,727*	87.8	12.9
1969-70	1,219,052*	107.4	10.4
1970-71	1,418,775*	141.4	16.4
1971-72	1,511,946*	157.2	6.6

SOURCES:
National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 22.
*NEA Research Division estimates are starred. Other figures are from the U.S. Office of Education.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Figures for public elementary and secondary schools are from: National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* Research Report 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1971. p. 36-37.

Data for public and private higher education and private elementary and secondary schools are estimates from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979-80.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971. p. 75.

[3]Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. *The Gap between Federal Aid Authorizations and Appropriations, Fiscal Years 1966-70.* Report M-52. Washington, D.C.: the Commission, June 1970. p. 1.

[4]*Congressional Record,* April 7, 1971, p. H2563. (Testimony of Congressman Roman C. Pucinski)

[5]U.S. 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, Subcommittee of the Committee on appropriations. *Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations for 1973.* Part 2. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1972. p. 9-10. (Testimony of Dr. Sidney P. Marland, U.S. Commissioner of Education)

REVENUE

PUBLIC-SCHOOL REVENUE from all sources—taxes, grants-in-aid, earnings, tuition—is estimated at $46.6 billion, up 7.4 percent from $43.4 billion in 1970-71. Since 1961-62, revenue receipts have increased 166.1 percent at an annual rate of 10.3 percent for the 10 years (See Table 36).

There had been very little change in the shares of the three levels of government in school support up to 1965-66. That year the federal share more than doubled, rising from 3.8 percent to 7.9 percent in 1965-66 and remaining at about the same share in 1966-67 and 1967-68, but declining in the past four years. The state share increased slightly to 40.9 percent, and the local share decreased to 52.0 percent (see Table 37).

TABLE 36.—REVENUES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (in thousands)

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	$17,527,707	$ 760,975	$ 6,789,190	$ 9,977,542
1962-63*	18,769,388	681,964	7,379,522	10,707,902
1963-64	20,544,182	896,956	8,078,014	11,569,213
1964-65*	21,962,262	834,202	8,722,937	12,405,123
1965-66	25,356,858	1,996,954	9,920,219	13,439,686
1966-67*	27,256,043	2,162,892	10,661,582	14,431,569
1967-68*	31,092,400	2,472,464	12,231,954	16,387,982
1968-69*	34,756,006	2,570,704	13,866,782	18,318,520
1969-70*	38,192,011	2,767,045	15,627,751	19,797,215
1970-71*	43,438,439	3,128,831	17,371,452	22,938,156
1971-72*	46,644,623	3,305,707	19,062,836	24,276,080
Increase, 1961-62 to 1971-72				
Amount	$29,116,916	$2,544,732	$12,273,646	$14,298,538
Percent	166.1%	334.4%	180.8%	143.3%
Annual rate	10.3%	20.7%	10.9%	9.3%

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1961-62, 1963-64, 1965-66, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72.* Research Reports 1961-R22, 1963-R12, 1965-R17, 1966-R20, 1968-R16, 1969-R15, 1970-R15, and 1971-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971.

*NEA Estimates are starred. Other figures are from the U.S. Office of Education.

NOTE: Estimates of federal revenue may be lower than those which will be published later by the U.S. Office of Education because of partial omission of money value of food distribution for the school lunch program.

TABLE 37.—PERCENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SOURCES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Federal sources	State sources	Local sources
1	2	3	4
1961-62	4.3	38.7	56.9
1962-63	3.6*	39.3*	57.1*
1963-64	4.4	39.3	56.4
1964-65	3.8*	39.7*	56.5*
1965-66	7.9	39.1	53.0
1966-67	7.9*	39.1*	53.0*
1967-68	8.8	38.5	52.3
1968-69	7.4*	40.0*	52.6*
1969-70	7.2*	40.9*	51.8*
1970-71	7.2*	[illegible]*	52.8*
1971-72	7.1*	40.9*	52.0*

SOURCE: Table 36.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

New Revenue

In the past 10 years all three levels of government have increased their contribution for public elementary and secondary schools. The federal revenues rose an estimated $2.5 billion; state revenues, $12.3 billion; and local revenues, $14.3 billion.

In the 10 years the federal government has added 8.7 percent of the total new revenue. During the same period, new state revenues accounted for 42.2 percent of the new revenue for schools, and local sources accounted for 49.1 percent of the new revenue. New federal revenue, $176.9 million, was 5.5 percent of last year's new revenue. New state revenue, $1.7 billion, and new local revenue, $1.3 billion, were 52.8 and 41.7 percent, respectively, of new revenue. (See Table 38.)

Local property tax revenue continues to carry the burden for new school revenue.

State Taxes in 1971

During 1971, legislatures in 32 states enacted a record-breaking $5 billion in new and increased taxes. The previous high had been in 1969 when state taxes increased by $4 billion. Major new taxes

were enacted in four states. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island adopted personal income taxes, bringing to 40 the number of states having broad-based personal income taxes. New corporate income taxes were enacted in Florida and Ohio. In Connecticut the legislature adopted and then repealed a personal income tax measure replacing it with increased sales taxes. Fifteen other states raised additional revenue from personal income tax levies either by increasing the rate structure or by expanding the coverage. Thirteen states raised corporate income taxes.

General sales taxes, the leading revenue producer among states, were increased in only six states. Cigarette taxes were raised in 19 states, and beer and/or liquor, and gasoline taxes were increased in 11 states.

Major tax proposals were decided by the voters in three states. In Florida the new corporate income tax was passed by the electorate. A proposal to repeal both personal and corporate income taxes in Maine was defeated. Also defeated was a proposed 2 percent general sales tax in Montana. If the tax had been approved, a 40 percent income surtax would have been reduced to 10 percent.

State tax collections increased 7.3 percent from $48.0 billion in 1970 to $51.5 billion in fiscal 1971.[1] General sales and gross receipts taxes were up 9.0 percent to $15.45 billion; individual income taxes up 10.3 percent to $10.13 billion; gasoline taxes up 5.4 percent to $6.62 billion; tobacco taxes up 9.8 percent to $2.53 billion; alcoholic beverage taxes up 7.5 percent to $1.53 billion; and corporate income taxes down 8.5 percent to $3.42 billion.

TABLE 38.–NEW STATE-LOCAL REVENUE

School year	Annual increase (in thousands)		Ratio of new state revenue to new local revenue
	New state revenue	New local revenue	
1	2	3	4
1961-62 to 1962-63 . .	$ 590,332	$ 730,360	80.8
1962-63 to 1963-64 . .	698,492	861,311	81.1
1963-64 to 1964-65 . .	644,923	835,910	77.2
1964-65 to 1965-66 . .	1,197,282	1,034,563	157.3
1965-66 to 1966-67 . .	741,363	991,883	74.7
1966-67 to 1967-68 . .	1,570,372	1,956,413	80.3
1967-68 to 1968-69 . .	1,634,828	1,930,538	84.7
1968-69 to 1969-70 . .	1,760,969	1,478,695	119.1
1969-70 to 1970-71 . .	1,743,701	3,140,941	55.5
1970-71 to 1971-72 . .	1,691,384	1,337,924	126.4

SOURCE:
Derived from Table 36.

Tax Action in 1972

According to a Tax Foundation survey, legislatures in 21 states in 1972 will consider $7 billion in proposed new and increased taxes.[2] The major portion of this amount ($4.5 billion) is for restructuring educational finance and providing property tax relief in three states–California, New Jersey, and New York.

In California a proposed constitutional amendment would establish tax rates and limits, with property taxes being limited to 1.75 percent of market value. The net effect of the proposal would shift $1.65 billion in local school costs and $688 million in county welfare costs to the state. A bill in the New Jersey legislature proposes tax increases of $1.5 billion, $863 million of which would be used for local property tax relief, a reduction averaging 40 percent. The needed revenue would be raised through two new taxes, a personal income tax and a state-wide property tax. In New York the Commission on the Quality, Cost, and Financing of Elementary and Secondary Education (Fleischmann Commission) has recommended a $715 million package that includes $465 million for weighting factors for children with learning difficulties, $125 million for leveling-up school district expenditures to the 65th percentile, and $125 million for loss of revenue resulting from property tax relief. The Commission also recommended a state-wide tax on property at full value.

Three of the 10 states not having broad-based personal income taxes will consider adopting them this year. The states are: New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Washington.

Tax Burden

Table 39 lists the major tax burdens on a family of four, by income level, in each of the 25 largest cities. The table appears in the 1972 edition of *State-Local Finances: Significant Features and Suggested Legislation*, a publication of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Averages for the 25 cities show the total tax burden rising from 8.5 percent of a $5,000 family income to 9.0 percent of a $15,000 family income. This figure drops off sharply to 8.0 percent at the $20,000 level, demonstrating the inherent regressivity of the state-local tax structures. Of the three major components, only the income tax has the earmark of progressivity. It is interesting to note that it is the only major tax source not incorporated into the revenue systems of all 25 cities.

Continued on page 44

TABLE 39.—MAJOR TAX BURDENS IN THE NATION'S 25 LARGEST CITIES, BY TYPE, AS A PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME, 1970

Cities	$5,000 income					$7,500 income					$10,000 income				
	Income	Real estate	Sales	Total	Rank	Income	Real estate	Sales	Total	Rank	Income	Real estate	Sales	Total	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Milwaukee	2.3%	10.7%	1.6%	14.6%	1	3.1%	10.7%	1.3%	15.1%	1	3.9%	10.7%	1.3%	15.9%	1
Pittsburgh	2.2	8.0	1.6	11.8	2	2.1	8.0	1.4	11.5	4	2.1	8.0	1.3	11.4	4
Boston	0.3	10.8	0.4	11.5	3	1.4	10.8	0.4	12.6	3	2.2	10.8	0.4	13.4	3
Baltimore	0.8	8.9	1.5	11.2	4	2.6	8.9	1.2	12.7	2	3.8	8.9	1.2	13.9	2
Philadelphia	3.0	6.5	1.6	11.1	5	3.0	6.5	1.3	10.8	5	3.0	6.5	1.3	10.8	5
Indianapolis	0.4	8.3	1.3	10.0	6	0.9	8.3	1.1	10.3	6	1.2	8.3	1.0	10.5	6
Phoenix	0.4	6.8	2.6	9.8	7	0.9	6.8	2.1	9.8	7	1.3	6.8	1.9	10.0	8
Detroit	2.0	5.0	2.6	9.6	8	2.6	5.0	2.0	9.6	9	3.1	5.0	1.8	9.9	9
New York	0.7	5.7	2.7	9.1	9	1.8	5.7	2.2	9.7	8	2.5	5.7	2.1	10.3	7
Chicago	0.5	5.6	2.9	9.0	10	1.2	5.6	2.3	9.1	10	1.5	5.6	2.1	9.2	11
Denver	(D)	5.4	3.6	9.0	11	0.6	5.4	2.9	8.9	11	1.3	5.4	2.6	9.3	10
San Antonio	...	7.4	1.5	8.9	12	...	7.4	1.3	8.7	12	...	7.4	1.2	8.6	12
St. Louis	1.2	4.7	2.5	8.4	13	1.6	4.7	2.0	8.3	13	1.9	4.7	1.8	8.4	13
Memphis	...	5.5	2.8	8.3	14	...	5.5	2.3	7.8	15	...	5.5	2.1	7.6	19
San Francisco	*	6.1	1.9	8.0	15	*	6.2	1.6	7.8	14	0.6	6.2	1.5	8.3	14
Cleveland	1.0	5.3	1.6	7.9	16	1.0	5.3	1.3	7.6	17	1.0	5.3	1.3	7.6	18
San Diego	*	6.2	1.6	7.8	17	*	6.2	1.4	7.6	16	0.6	6.2	1.4	8.2	16
Los Angeles	*	5.5	1.9	7.4	18	*	5.5	1.6	7.1	19	0.6	5.5	1.5	7.6	17
Washington	0.5	4.2	2.1	6.8	19	1.7	4.2	1.7	7.6	18	2.5	4.2	1.5	8.2	15
Columbus	1.0	4.3	1.3	6.6	20	1.0	4.3	1.1	6.4	20	1.0	4.2	1.1	6.3	20
Seattle	...	3.4	3.1	6.5	21	...	3.4	2.5	5.9	21	...	3.4	2.2	5.6	22
New Orleans	*	2.7	3.1	5.8	22	0.1	2.7	2.5	5.3	23	0.4	2.7	2.4	5.5	23
Jacksonville	...	3.6	1.7	5.3	23	...	4.4	1.4	5.8	22	...	4.8	1.3	6.1	21
Dallas	...	3.0	1.5	4.6	24	...	3.0	1.3	4.3	24	...	3.0	1.2	4.2	24
Houston	...	2.8	1.5	4.3	25	...	2.8	1.3	4.1	25	...	2.8	1.2	4.0	25
25 City Average [1]	0.6	5.9	2.0	8.5		1.0	5.9	1.7	8.6		1.4	5.9	1.5	8.8	

TABLE 39.–MAJOR TAX BURDENS IN THE NATION'S 25 LARGEST CITIES, BY TYPE, AS A PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME, 1970 (Cont'd)

Cities	$15,000 income					$20,000 income					$25,000 income				
	Income	Real estate	Sales	Total	Rank	Income	Real estate	Sales	Total	Rank	Income	Real estate	Sales	Total	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Milwaukee	4.7%	10.7%	1.2%	16.6%	1	5.6%	8.6%	1.0%	15.2%	1	6.2%	8.6%	0.9%	15.7%	1
Baltimore	4.2	8.9	1.0	14.1	2	4.7	7.1	0.9	12.7	2	5.1	7.1	0.8	13.0	2
Boston	2.8	10.8	0.3	13.9	3	3.0	8.7	0.3	12.0	3	3.2	8.7	0.2	12.1	3
Pittsburgh	2.1	8.0	1.2	11.3	4	2.0	6.4	1.1	9.5	5	2.0	6.4	1.0	9.4	6
New York	3.5	5.7	1.8	11.0	5	4.6	4.6	1.6	10.8	4	5.7	4.5	1.4	11.6	4
Philadelphia	3.0	6.5	1.2	10.7	6	3.0	5.2	1.1	9.3	6	3.0	5.2	1.0	9.2	9
Indianapolis	1.5	8.3	0.8	10.6	7	1.6	6.7	0.7	9.0	9	1.7	6.7	0.6	9.0	13
Detroit	3.6	5.0	1.5	10.1	8	3.8	4.0	1.3	9.1	7	4.0	4.0	1.1	9.1	10
Phoenix	1.7	6.8	1.6	10.1	9	2.3	5.4	1.3	9.0	8	2.8	5.4	1.2	9.4	7
Denver	2.0	5.4	2.2	9.6	10	2.7	4.3	1.9	8.9	10	3.1	4.3	1.7	9.1	11
Chicago	1.9	5.6	1.7	9.2	11	2.0	4.5	1.5	8.0	15	2.1	4.5	1.3	7.9	15
San Francisco	1.6	6.2	1.3	9.1	12	2.6	4.9	1.2	8.7	11	3.5	4.9	1.1	9.5	5
San Diego	1.6	6.2	1.2	9.0	13	2.6	4.9	1.1	8.6	12	3.5	4.9	0.9	9.3	8
Washington	3.3	4.2	1.3	8.8	14	4.1	3.4	1.1	8.6	13	4.6	3.4	1.0	9.0	12
Los Angeles	1.6	5.5	1.4	8.5	15	2.6	4.4	1.2	8.2	14	3.4	4.4	1.1	8.9	14
San Antonio	...	7.4	1.1	8.5	16	...	5.9	1.0	6.9	17	...	5.9	0.8	6.7	17
St. Louis	2.2	4.7	1.5	8.4	17	2.5	3.8	1.3	7.6	16	2.7	3.8	1.1	7.6	16
Cleveland	1.0	5.3	1.2	7.5	18	1.0	4.2	1.1	6.3	18	1.0	4.2	0.9	6.1	18
Memphis	...	5.5	1.8	7.3	19	...	4.4	1.5	5.9	19	...	4.4	1.3	5.7	19
Jacksonville	...	5.2	1.2	6.4	20	...	4.2	1.0	5.2	21	...	4.3	0.9	5.2	20
Columbus	1.0	4.3	0.9	6.2	21	1.0	3.4	0.9	5.3	20	1.0	3.4	0.8	5.2	21
New Orleans	0.7	2.7	2.1	5.5	22	0.8	2.2	1.8	4.8	22	0.9	2.1	1.6	4.6	22
Seattle	...	3.4	1.9	5.3	23	...	2.7	1.6	4.3	23	...	2.7	1.4	4.1	23
Dallas	...	3.0	1.1	4.1	24	...	2.4	1.0	3.4	24	...	2.4	0.8	3.2	24
Houston	...	2.8	1.1	3.9	25	...	2.2	1.0	3.2	25	...	2.2	0.8	3.0	25
25 City Average	1.8	5.9	1.3	9.0		2.1	4.7	1.2	8.0		2.4	4.7	1.0	8.1	

SOURCE: District of Columbia Government, Department of Finance and Revenue, Fiscal Planning and Research, October 1970.

Note.–25 city methodology, 1970:

The family of four consists of a husband who earns almost all the family income through salaries and wages, a non-working wife, and two school age (primary or secondary school) children.

Income Tax: Six income levels are assumed. Calendar year 1970 rates and provisions are assumed. The standard deduction is used for income levels of $10,000 and less, and an itemized deduction equal to 15% of adjusted gross income is used for income levels over $10,000. Local income taxes are included in this comparison.

Real Estate: The values of housing at each income level are; at the $5,000 income level housing valued at $12,500; at the $7,500 income level housing valued at $18,750; at the $10,000 income level housing valued at $25,000; at the $15,000 income level housing valued at $37,500; at the $20,000 income level housing valued at $40,000, and at the $25,000 income level housing valued at $50,000. All local rates – school, county, and city – have been combined to derive this total burden.

The amount of tax shown reflects local property assessment levels and rates in each jurisdiction. Assessment level data for 22 of the cities are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Governments; 1967, May 1968/CG-P-5, "Property Tax Rates in Selected Major Cities and Counties". Assessment level, and rate data for San Antonio are the latest available from Prentice-Hall, State and Local Taxes, "Property Tax Edition". District of Columbia data are based on the latest city-wide sales assessment ratio study while Pittsburgh data reflect information obtained from the city of Pittsburgh government.

Since household furnishings are subject to a personal property tax in only a few cities, no assumption has been made as to the additional burden this tax would impose.

Sales Tax: The sales taxes shown are amounts computed by the Internal Revenue Service as reflecting acceptable average sales tax deductions for the size of family, income levels, and jurisdictions in this report for calendar year 1970. Adjustments have been made to reflect annual burdens at the most current rates and provisions.

[1] Income tax averages are for 25 cities, although state and local income taxes are in effect in only 19 of the nation's 25 largest cities.

D-Means deficit amount.

*Amount less than .1 of 1%.

TABLE 40.–BOND ELECTIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Fiscal year	Proposed		Approved			
	Number	Dollar value in millions	Number	Percent	Dollar value in millions	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	1,432	$1,849	1,034	72.4	$1,273	68.9
1962-63	2,048	2,659	1,482	72.4	1,851	69.6
1963-64	2,071	2,672	1,501	72.5	1,900	71.1
1964-65	2,041	3,129	1,525	74.7	2,485	79.4
1965-66	1,745	3,560	1,265	72.5	2,652	74.5
1966-67	1,625	3,036	1,082	66.6	2,119	69.2
1967-68	1,750	3,740	1,183	67.6	2,338	62.5
1968-69	1,341	3,913	762	56.8	1,707	43.6
1969-70	1,216	3,285	647	53.2	1,627	49.5
1970-71	1,086	3,337	507	46.7	1,381	41.4

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes, 1970-71.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1972. p. 2-3.

Bond Elections for Public Schools

During fiscal year 1970-71, voters approved bond issues valued at $1.38 billion in support of elementary and secondary schools and defeated $1.96 billion. For the cases reported, 41.4 percent of the amount and 46.7 percent of the number of issues offered were approved. This record continues a downward trend in voter approval of school bond issues since the high point for the decade was reached in 1964-65 when 74.7 percent of the issues and 79.4 percent of the amount offered were approved. See Table 40.

States differ in requirements for bond issue approval. Three states–Alabama, Hawaii, and Indiana–do not require referendum votes. In 15 states some school districts require voter approval and some do not. A majority vote is sufficient in 19 states, and a super-majority (more than 50 percent) is needed in the following 13 states: Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia.

Effort To Support Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

Since 1963-64, the effort to support schools (as measured by the increase in state and local revenues as a percent of state personal income) has increased from an average of 4.2 percent to 5.4 percent in 1971-72. Table 41 is a general indication of the impact of revenue for schools on state personal income.

Review of Court Decisions

A number of significant court decisions that were handed down after June 1, 1971, have serious implications for the future of school finance.

State school finance plans–Prominent in the 1971-72 school year were challenges to state school finance plans. Most states rely heavily on local real property taxes as a source of revenue for financing public elementary and secondary education. Disparities in the local tax base among individual school districts produce disparities in the amount of revenues available for education. This method of school financing was attacked as unconstitutional by parents in school districts with low taxable wealth in Los Angeles County in the leading case of *Serrano v. Priest.*[3] In that case, the California Supreme Court held that the California system of financing the public schools based primarily on local property taxes violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This holding rested on the ground that the funding scheme invidiously discriminates against the poor because it makes the quality of a child's education a function of the wealth of the local school district or the wealth of his parents. The court declared that the right to an education in the public schools is a "fundamental interest" which cannot be conditioned upon wealth. The court found that the present financing scheme is not necessary to the attainment of any compelling state interest. It said that the financing system which conditions the full entitlement to this fundamental interest on wealth

TABLE 41.–STATE AND LOCAL REVENUES FOR SCHOOLS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME

State	1963-64		1965-66		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
United States	4.2		4.4		4.6		4.7		4.8		5.0		5.4	
Alabama	3.8	32	3.7	43	3.9	43	3.7	50	4.0	48	3.8	50	4.0	49
Alaska	3.2	48	4.4	25	4.8	20	5.2	12	5.0	23	7.7	1	8.0	2
Arizona	4.2	23	4.9	13	6.5	1	5.9	4	5.8	6	5.8	10	6.0	14
Arkansas	3.8	32	4.1	34	4.3	34	4.2	38	4.1	45	3.9	48	4.3	45
California	4.7	9	5.1	9	4.7	23	5.1	14	4.3	36	4.5	37	NA	NA
Colorado	4.7	9	5.1	9	5.1	12	5.1	14	5.3	15	5.6	16	6.1	13
Connecticut	3.3	46	3.6	46	4.5	30	4.3	34	5.3	15	5.7	14	6.0	14
Delaware	4.4	15	5.7	4	4.9	17	5.3	9	5.7	8	6.0	7	6.5	7
Florida	4.1	28	4.4	25	4.5	30	4.8	26	4.6	34	4.5	37	4.7	40
Georgia	3.9	31	4.1	34	4.2	38	4.3	34	4.1	45	3.9	48	4.2	47
Hawaii	3.7	37	4.7	17	4.9	17	5.0	20	5.6	10	5.5	17	5.8	18
Idaho	4.2	23	4.8	16	5.2	10	5.1	14	4.7	29	5.2	25	5.6	25
Illinois	3.7	37	3.7	43	3.9	43	4.2	38	4.7	29	5.3	24	5.5	28
Indiana	4.3	20	4.7	17	5.1	12	5.0	20	4.3	36	5.7	14	5.6	25
Iowa	4.4	15	4.5	22	4.7	23	5.3	9	5.4	12	6.1	5	7.0	3
Kansas	4.5	13	4.5	22	4.9	17	5.1	14	5.3	15	5.1	27	5.3	31
Kentucky	3.6	42	3.5	47	3.9	43	4.1	40	4.3	36	4.3	46	4.4	44
Louisiana	5.1	6	4.9	13	5.5	7	5.1	14	5.0	23	5.5	17	5.8	18
Maine	4.1	28	3.9	38	4.6	27	4.6	29	5.4	12	5.4	20	5.8	18
Maryland	3.7	37	4.3	30	4.8	20	5.2	12	5.2	20	5.4	20	6.6	4
Massachusetts	2.9	50	3.2	49	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.1	45	4.6	34	5.3	31
Michigan	4.2	23	3.9	38	5.1	12	4.9	24	4.7	29	5.9	8	6.4	9
Minnesota	5.2	5	5.3	5	5.3	9	5.7	6	5.8	6	6.3	3	6.6	4
Mississippi	4.4	15	4.6	21	4.2	38	4.9	24	4.7	29	4.5	37	4.8	37
Missouri	3.5	44	4.2	33	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.3	36	4.3	43	4.7	40
Montana	5.3	3	5.3	7	5.9	5	5.8	5	6.0	3	5.9	8	6.2	12
Nebraska	3.7	37	3.9	38	3.3	49	4.0	43	4.2	42	4.0	47	4.1	48
Nevada	3.3	46	4.3	30	5.0	16	4.8	26	4.7	29	4.6	34	5.2	34
New Hampshire	3.4	45	3.7	43	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.3	36	4.6	34	5.1	35
New Jersey	3.7	37	3.9	38	4.3	34	4.4	33	4.9	25	5.1	27	5.6	25
New Mexico	5.8	1	5.8	3	6.1	3	6.4	1	5.9	4	5.8	10	6.0	14
New York	4.4	15	4.9	13	5.1	12	5.4	8	5.3	15	5.5	17	5.8	18
North Carolina	4.3	20	4.4	25	4.2	38	4.3	34	4.4	35	4.5	37	4.8	37
North Dakota	4.5	13	4.7	17	5.5	7	5.3	9	5.4	12	5.8	10	5.9	17
Ohio	3.8	32	4.0	36	4.2	38	4.0	43	4.3	36	4.4	41	4.8	37
Oklahoma	4.0	30	4.4	25	4.4	33	4.1	40	3.8	50	4.4	41	4.3	45
Oregon	5.1	6	5.4	5	5.7	6	6.1	2	5.9	4	4.8	32	6.3	11
Pennsylvania	3.8	32	4.0	36	5.3	34	4.6	29	4.9	25	5.1	27	5.8	18
Rhode Island	3.0	49	3.2	49	3.2	50	3.8	49	4.0	48	4.3	43	4.5	43
South Carolina	4.6	11	4.7	17	4.8	20	4.6	29	5.1	22	4.9	31	5.3	31
South Dakota	4.6	11	5.0	11	4.6	27	4.3	34	4.9	25	5.4	20	5.7	23
Tennessee	3.8	32	3.5	47	4.1	42	4.1	40	4.2	42	4.3	43	4.6	42
Texas	4.4	15	4.5	22	4.3	34	4.0	43	4.2	42	5.2	25	5.5	28
Utah	5.7	2	5.9	1	6.1	3	6.1	2	6.3	2	6.1	5	6.5	7
Vermont	4.3	20	5.0	11	6.2	2	5.7	6	6.5	1	7.4	2	8.2	1
Virginia	3.6	42	3.8	42	4.5	30	4.6	29	4.8	28	5.0	30	5.5	28
Washington	4.8	8	5.3	7	4.7	23	4.7	28	5.3	15	5.4	20	5.7	23
West Virginia	4.2	23	4.4	25	4.6	27	5.1	14	5.2	20	4.7	33	5.0	36
Wisconsin	4.2	23	4.3	30	4.7	23	5.0	20	5.7	8	5.8	10	6.6	4
Wyoming	5.3	3	5.9	1	5.2	10	5.0	20	5.6	10	6.3	3	6.4	9

SOURCES:

Personal income data from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. State and local revenue receipts are from the U. S. Office of Education for 1965-66 and prior years and from NEA Research Division for 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72. Personal income is on a calendar-year basis, and school revenue is on the basis of the school year beginning in the calendar year.

NOTE: When the figures for two or more states are identical, the states are given the same rank and the appropriate number is then picked up with the next state in rank.

"classifies its recipients on the basis of their collective affluence and makes the quality of a child's education depend upon the resources of his school district and ultimately upon the pocketbook of his parents."

The *Serrano* decision has sparked numerous lawsuits around the country, most of them as yet undecided. At least four other courts have followed the *Serrano* rule in cases contesting the state school finance plans in Minnesota, Texas, New Jersey, and Arizona.[4] However, a lower court chose not to follow the *Serrano* holding.[5] The Supreme Court of the United States has been petitioned to hear an appeal from the three-judge federal district court decision in the Texas case.

School desegregation—Court orders to desegregate formerly dual systems with direction to utilize busing have been issued in many school systems following the April 1971 decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*[6] which recognized that court-ordered busing of pupils out of neighborhood areas is a constitutionally permissible tool to accomplish school desegregation. In a recent decision involving the Norfolk, Virginia, school system, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held that pupils assigned to schools beyond the normal walking distance from their homes were entitled to free bus transportation (a service never before provided by the city of Norfolk). The Supreme Court declined to review the decision but dissolved the stay order, thereby making way for proceeding with the busing plan in 1972-73[7].

Another aspect of school desegregation concerns large city school systems with majority and growing black pupil enrollments surrounded by suburban or county school systems with overwhelming white student bodies. In these situations, courts are considering the merger or metropolitanization of such school systems in order to eliminate school segregation in the central cities.

In one decided case, *Bradley v. School Board of City of Richmond, Virginia*[8] a federal district court ordered the merger of the City of Richmond school system with the school systems in the two surrounding counties of Henrico and Chesterfield, into a single system of 104,000 pupils governed by a single school board and divided into six subdistricts, each with about 18,000 pupils. The Richmond school board had asked the court that the systems be consolidated. The court found that Richmond, Henrico County, and Chesterfield County make up a single community, that racially identifiable schools in the city and the two counties were caused in part by the maintenance of school district lines which serve no important government purpose, and which work to contain blacks within the city in segregated neighborhoods brought about by government and private involvement in housing discrimination. The court concluded in the circumstances of this case that "the duty to take whatever steps are necessary to achieve the greatest possible degree of desegregation in formerly dual systems by elimination of racially identifiable schools is not circumscribed by school division boundaries created and maintained by the cooperative efforts of local and central State officials." The court also concluded that "meaningful integration in a bi-racial community, as in the instant case, is essential to equality of education, and the failure to provide it is violative of the Constitution of the United States." This decision has been appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit. The appeal has been heard, but no opinion had come down as of May 15, 1972.

The Supreme Court of the United States for the first time has agreed to review a lower federal court decision pertaining to desegregation of a school system outside the South. The appeal, which will be heard in the October 1972 Term, involves the Denver, Colorado, school system.[9] The U. S. Court of Appeals of the Tenth Circuit had affirmed the finding of the district court that the school authorities by site location and boundary changes had deliberately segregated certain schools by race. The district court also found that there was insufficient proof of deliberate segregation in racially imbalanced schools in the "core area" attended by black and Spanish-surnamed pupils. However, it found that unequal educational opportunities existed in these schools and ordered this inequality to be remedied by a combined program of desegregation and massive compensatory education. The ruling on the aspect of unequal educational opportunity in the core area schools was upset by the appellate court on the ground that this did not constitute a deprivation of rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Special education—Rights to education for exceptional children have been advanced by a class suit filed on behalf of retarded children in Pennsylvania against the state of Pennsylvania and state school officials, alleging unconstitutionality of certain statutes relating to the education of mentally retarded children. In a historic decision, a three-judge panel of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania ruled that all mentally retarded children have a right to free public education. In a consent order acceptable to all the parties, the court ordered that all mentally

retarded persons in Pennsylvania between the ages of six and 21 be given access to a free public program of education and training appropriate to their learning capacities. Such access was to be accorded as soon as possible and in no event later than September 1, 1972. Further, mentally retarded children below six years of age were also to be provided with free public education and training wherever pre-school programs were provided for other children.[10]

Public funds for parochial schools and parochial-school pupils—On June 28, 1971, the Supreme Court of the United States invalidated the Pennsylvania and Rhode Island programs that provided public financial assistance to parochial schools.[11] The Pennsylvania statute provided state aid directly to nonpublic elementary and secondary schools in the form of reimbursement to such schools for the purchase from them by the state of secular educational services in specified subject areas for teachers' salaries, textbooks, and instructional materials. The Rhode Island statute provided for the payment of salary supplements directly to teachers of secular subjects in nonpublic elementary schools. The Supreme Court held that both statutes violated the Religion Clauses of the First Amendment on grounds that "the cumulative impact of the entire relationship arising under the statutes in each State involves excessive entanglement between government and religion." In a second decision delivered the same day, the Supreme Court upheld federal construction grants to church-related colleges under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. This federal act, which provides higher education institutions with construction grants for academic buildings and facilities to be used for secular education purposes, was declared to be constitutional.[12]

In striking down the Pennsylvania and Rhode Island statutes, the Supreme Court distinguished them from statutes it had upheld in prior decisions—those providing state aid of direct benefit to nonpublic-school pupils in the form of transportation and loan of secular textbooks. The Court said that its decisions "from *Everson* to *Allen* have permitted States to provide church-related schools with secular, neutral, or non-ideological services, facilities, or materials. Bus transportation, school lunches, public health services, and secular textbooks supplied in common to all students were thought not to offend the Establishment Clause."

The guidelines set forth in these latest Supreme Court pronouncements on public financial assistance to church-related schools have been applied by federal courts to rule out state programs similar to those struck down in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island; to invalidate a Vermont statute which permitted local school districts to expend money to provide teachers, textbooks, and other educational materials for the teaching of specified secular subjects in nonpublic schools with state reimbursement to the local school districts of up to 50 percent of the cost of such services[13]; to strike down a New York parochiaid law the 1970 Mandated Services Act, which allocat direct payments to nonpublic schools on a per-p basis to reimburse such schools for administering examinations, maintaining attendance records, and making other reports required of the schools by the state[14]; and to declare unconstitutional Pennsylvania and Ohio state aid programs providing tuition reimbursement payments directly to parents of children who attend nonpublic schools, including church-related schools.[15]

The Supreme Court of the United States rejected an appeal by a group of St. Louis, Missouri, parents whose complaint was dismissed by a three-judge federal district court. The parents had argued that the denial of tax-raised funds to assist them in educating their children in religious schools violated their federal constitutional rights to free exercise of religion or equal protection of the law. The district court had ruled that there was no First Amendment requirement that state financial aid be given to assist a parent in educating his child religiously. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment.[16]

FOOTNOTES

[1] Fiscal year data are for the state fiscal years ended June 30, 1971, except for three states with other closing dates (Alabama, September 30; New York, March 31; Texas, August 31).

[2] Tax Foundation. "State Tax Prospects, 1972." *Tax Review* 33:3; March 1972.

[3] 487 P.2d 1241 (Cal. August 30, 1971).

[4] *Van Dusartz v. Hatfield,* 334 F. Supp. 870 (D. Minn., 1971); *Rodriguez v. San Antonio Independent School District,* 337 F. Supp. 280 (W.D. Texas 1971); *Robinson v. Cahill,* 287 A.2d 187 (N.J. Superior Court, 1972); *Hollins v. Shoftstall,* No. C-253652 (Superior Court of Maricopa County, Ariz. 1971).

[5] *Spano v. Board of Education of Lakeland Central School District No. 1,* 328 N.Y.S. 2d 229 (N.Y. Supreme Court, Weschester County, 1972).

[6] 91 S. Ct. 1267 (1971).

[7] *Norfolk School Board v. Brewer* (4th Cir. March 7, 1972, 40 U.S. Law Week 2583); cert. denied, May 15, 1972 (40 U.S. Law Week 3540).

[8] 338 F. Supp 67 (E.D. Virginia, January 5, 1972).

[9] *Keyes v. School District No. 1,* 313 F. Supp. 61, 313 F. Supp. 90, reversed in part, 445 F. 2d 990 (10th Cir. 1971), cert. granted, 92 S. Ct. 707.

[10] *Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,* 334 F. Supp. 1257 (E.D. Penn. 1971).

[11] *Lemon v. Kurtzman; Robinson v. DiCenso,* 91 S. Ct. 2105 (1971).

[12] *Tilton v. Richardson,* 91 S. Ct. 2091 (1971).

[13] *Americans United for Separation of Church and State v. Oakley,* Civil Action No. 6393 (D. Vermont, March 6, 1972).

[14] *Committee for Public Education and Religious Liberty v. Levitt,* (U.S.D.C. S. N.Y. April 27, 1972, 40 U.S. Law Week 2756).

[15] *Lemon v. Sloan,* Civil Action No. 71-2333 (E.D. Pa. April 6, 1972); *Wolman v. Essex,* Civil Action No. 71-396 (S. Ohio, April 17, 1972).

[16] *Brusca v. State of Missouri ex rel. State Board of Education,* 332 F. Supp. 275 (E. Mo. 1971); judgment affirmed, Supreme Court of the United States, April 17, 1972 (40 U.S. Law Week 3498).